Huronia District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Huronia District

LAND USE GUIDELINES

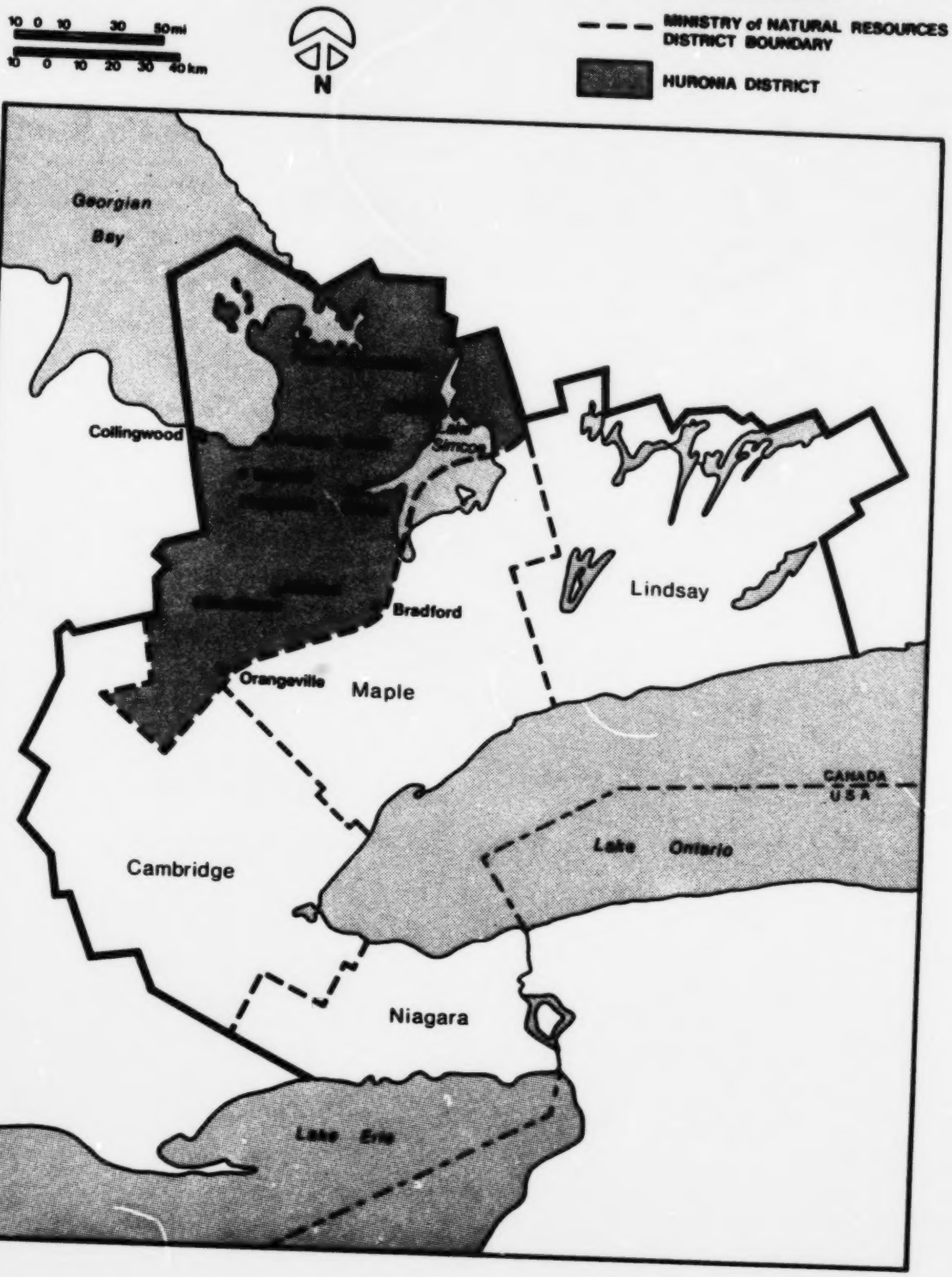
Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources
Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister
W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

1983

Map 1

HURONIA DISTRICT

REGIONAL SETTING



FOREWORD

The Ministry of Natural Resources has a primary responsibility for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to resource development and outdoor recreation.

This document will serve as a design for integrated resource development in the Huronia District. It is also intended to provide others with an understanding of the ministry's mandate and its programs which rely on both Crown and private lands for success.

To ensure an integrated approach the *Huronia District Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the ministry may use Crown land, and to what extent it may wish to suggest uses of private land, in working towards the achievement of ministry objectives.

For Crown land the ministry must consider the land and water requirements for both its own programs and those of other government agencies. This will require ongoing liaison with these other agencies. The ministry will continue to consult with private landowners and local municipalities since the latter have the responsibility for control of private land use.

The program targets and approaches outlined in this document follow the overall direction outlined in the ministry's *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy.* The *Land Use Guidelines* may serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in the planning process of municipalities and other agencies. It is recognized, however, that this document has no legal status.

Planning is a continuous process and must be responsive to changing needs, information and technology. Thus the targets and strategies presented in this document are subject to revision based on such factors as changes in government policy, new or refined resource information, and significant changes to land use in other planning documents. To accommodate changes the *Land Use Guidelines* will normally be reviewed every ten years and will involve full public consultation.

Comments may be addressed to the District Manager at any time.

Michèle Fordyce

Regional Director
Central Region

District Manager
Huronia District

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I INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of Natural Resources is responsible for the management of the province's natural resources, in particular those related to outdoor recreation and resource development. The goal of the ministry is to provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and resource development for the continuous social and economic benefit of the people of Ontario and to administer, protect and conserve public lands and waters.

Huronia District is one of five administrative districts in the Ministry of Natural Resources' Central Region (Map 1). There are 48 municipalities within the district which include Simcoe and Dufferin Counties (except East Luther Township) and a southern portion of the District Municipality of Muskoka. The district's population in 1982 was approximately 256,000. The land area is 628,000 ha (1,551,000 ac) and the water area is 255,000 ha (556,000 ac) for a total area of 852,000 ha (2,107,000 ac).

The Ministry of Natural Resources administers approximately 51,000 ha of Crown land (126,000 ac) or 8.1% of the district's land area. The two Indian Reserves in the district are the Rama Band on Lake Couchiching and the Beausoleil Band on Christian Island totalling 6,400 ha (15,800 ac). Tiny Township has been designated as a bilingual area by the provincial government and as a result ministry programs and services in the township will be available in both languages.

Ontario is currently faced with increasing demands for natural resources and recreational opportunities. However, urban and rural residential developments are reducing the land base available to meet these demands. In addition there is competition among resource users for the remaining land base. Because of this competition and reduction of the resource base, the Ministry of Natural Resources has initiated the Strategic Land Use Planning program. This program is intended to identify approaches to land management which will result in efficient resource management and help to ensure that the required resource base is suitably protected and managed. In southern Ontario this is being achieved through the preparation of the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy* which deals with general ministry objectives and targets, and through the development of district *Land Use Guidelines*. The *Land Use Guidelines* identify where and in what manner the ministry intends to use Crown lands and to what extent it wishes to influence the use of private land in working towards the achievement of ministry objectives and targets. Since most of the land is privately owned, the major thrust of planning will be to identify important areas where the ministry would like to work with municipalities and landowners towards achieving these objectives.

This document is based on a recognition that the planning control of private land is exercised by the municipalities under the authority of the *Planning Act* administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

The ministry recognizes that individual landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and co-ordinated resource management. The ministry will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities through the ministry's plan input and review program to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

There will be instances when the ministy and others, will have different intentions for the same area. When such situations are identified, the ministry will enter into negotiations to arrive at an acceptable solution.

The way in which the ministry hopes to work with municipalities, conservation authorities and others (for example the Niagara Escarpment Commission and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food) is outlined in the implementation section of this report.

The development of the district *Land Use Guidelines* began in 1977 with the collection of

background information. Objectives and targets for each program were initially established in 1978 with several revisions being made to ensure they were realistic and achievable. Important resource areas were selected and mapped for each program identifying where the targets were to be achieved. These areas reviewed to identify potential conflicts and compatibilities between programs of the ministry to ensure integration and co-ordination and to identify potential conflicts with municipal official plans. Guidelines were prepared to facilitate this co-ordination between ministry programs, the interests of other agencies and the municipal planning process. In summary this document identifies; the general policies of the ministry, the individual program objectives and targets, the potential for target achievement, and the means to apply the *Land Use Guidelines.*

In southern Ontario, public involvement in ministry planning began in 1977 with the completion of the background information document for the *Southern Ontario Co-ordinated Program Strategy.* It provided the rationale for the development and assessment of policies, objectives and targets for southern Ontario. Public consultation in Huronia District began in 1980 when informal meetings were held with municipal representatives to explain the programs of the ministry and introduce the land use planning process. Sessions were also held with other agencies, municipalities and interest groups.

Formal public consultation in the preparation of the *Huronia District Land Use Guidelines* commenced with background open houses in June 1982. At the time the public was provided with an overview of the ministry's role and responsibilities to assist them in the review of the draft *Huronia District Land Use Strategy* which was nearing completion.(1) They were also asked to comment on the accuracy of the ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the process.

In July, 1982 the draft *Huronia District Land Use Strategy* was released and in August additional open houses were held to explain the direction proposed in the *Strategy* and invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses, the ministry held additional meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request.

Based on the analysis and evaluation of all the public input received, this document was prepared. Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Huronia District office, the ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park. Details of the public consultation program are found in Appendix A of this report.

This document outlines how the ministry hopes to achieve its targets in Huronia District. Targets provide a measurable indication of the degree of achievement of certain ministry program policies. It is not intended, however, that all targets be achieved immediately. The intent is to attain targets over the next 20 to 40 years. However, a number of factors may affect achievement of the stated targets including:

- validity of the original assumptions on which the target was based;
- Legislative approval of necessary funding and staffing required to carry out the level of resource management on which target achievement is based;
- changing economic conditions and social attitudes;
- new or improved inventory and information which could result in a change of the original resource data;
- a more thorough analysis of original information.

As a result of these or other factors, the document may be amended. This document is best viewed as a working guideline which will be subject to review and re-evaluation. The *Land Use Guidelines* will act as a guide for all ministry land use decisions such as identifying areas for resource management, preparing annual work plans, implementing integrated resource management and it will also provide the basis for plan input and plan review.

*(1) **Huronia District Land Use Strategy** was the former name of the **Huronia District Land Use Guidelines***

Direction for ministry activities in Huronia District is provided in two chapters; General Policies, and Specific Policies. The general policies, which are outlined in chapter II, deal with integrated resource management, public safety, the environment and energy. All ministry programs are committed to these policies.

A: integrated resource management

1. OBJECTIVE

Programs will be integrated to ensure the efficient use of land and water to achieve ministry objectives.

2. STRATEGY

- apply the concept of multiple use to land and water resource management.This means that the ministry will normally undertake two or more compatible activities on the same areas concurrently or sequentially, recognizing that in some circumstances, management of areas for a single purpose such as extraction, protection or recreation is necessary. An example of this integration can be found in the goal for the Copeland Forest Resources Management Area: "Copeland Forest will be managed to ensure a long term protection of the area's natural and cultural resources through the fully integrated implementation of a series of resource management programs. Together the programs will provide educational and recreational opportunities and resource products";
- ensure that each program contributes to the achievement of other program objectives, to the extent possible. Individual area management plans, including water management plans, will be directed at achieving as many ministry objectives as possible to ensure integrated management and increased efficiency;
- permit interim uses of candidate parks providing that park values are protected. Uses and facilities which complement the achievement of park objectives will be encouraged, uses which have no significant negative impact on the long term achievement of park objectives will be permitted with judicious controls and uses which would conflict with the long term achievement of park objectives will be prohibited;
- provide comprehensive and integrated responses for all ministry programs in comments on the plans of external agencies, and for requests from the public for extension services or resource information;
- identify Modified Management Areas on Crown land to protect resource values. The purpose will be to maintain or improve fish and wildlife habitat, recreation resources, special cultural, historic, geological and biological features and fragile forests. It is assumed that a Modified Management Area is necessary for all shorelands and will be established in other areas as warranted. The specific management prescription to be

followed will be set out in appropriate resource management plans; and

- apply the resource management integration guidelines outlined in each program section.

B: public safety

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will seek to eliminate loss of life and to minimize property damage and community disruption resulting from floods, erosion, earth slippage and forest fires.

The ministry will seek to eliminate injury and loss of life from hazards around abandoned pits, quarries and mine shafts and from abandoned oil and gas wells.

The ministry will promote the safe pursuit of outdoor recreation and resource production activities.

2. DISCUSSION

In Huronia District, public safety concerns related to flooding, erosion and earth slippage are dealt with in cooperation with the conservation authorities where they exist or directly with municipalities that lie outside the jurisdiction of a conservation authority. Through plan input and review the district attempts to ensure that development avoids areas susceptible to these hazards or occurs only with adequate protection and safeguards. Other actions that the ministry takes include participating in contingency planning and cooperating with conservation authorities and other agencies in the identification of floodplains and other hazardous sites.

The ministry's actions regarding flood hazards are guided by the provincial flood plain management policy.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for forest fire management in Ontario. This responsibility is shared with municipalities and with landowners and resource users. Throughout most of the district, the fire management program is supportive of municipal responsibility.

The ministry's specialized knowledge of wildfire behaviour control and reduction is made available informally upon request or by agreement. In the Provincial Fire Region, which includes the northern portion of the district, the ministry assumes a greater share of responsibility in such functions as wildfire prevention and control where important resource areas may be threatened.

3. STRATEGY

The strategy for the achievement of the public safety policy statement is discussed in the program strategy sections.

C: environment

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will conduct its activities in an environmentally responsible manner.

2. DISCUSSION

All programs of the ministry share in the responsible management of natural resources. This involves managing renewable resources on a biologically sound basis, and managing non-renewable resources to meet current demands, giving attention to anticipated future needs. Where environmental impacts are inevitable, mitigation and/or rehabilitation measures are employed. All programs contribute to achieving the broad objective of identifying and conserving unique, representative or endangered physical, biological, cultural and historical features of the province.

The ministry is very concerned about the potential impact of acid rain on Ontario's resources. Although it is believed that acid rain will have a relatively limited effect on fisheries in Huronia District, the ministry does have concerns with respect to the possible effects of acid rain on vegetation. The ministry will work closely with other government agencies to monitor the effect of contaminants such as acid rain on natural resources.

Wetlands are recognized by the ministry to be important natural resources. Unfortunately, their natural value has often not been taken into sufficient consideration by planners and decision-makers. The ministry will be issuing a specific wetlands policy in the near future. As a general strategy, the ministry will encourage consideration of all wetland values in its own resource management planning, in municipal planning and the planning of other agencies.

3. STRATEGY

The strategy for the achievement of the environment policy statement is discussed in the program strategy sections.

D: energy

1. POLICY STATEMENT

The ministry will undertake its activities so as to contribute to provincial energy objectives.

2. DISCUSSION

Ontario is committed to a major effort to achieve energy self sufficiency. The district's major contribution will be the encouragement of fuelwood harvest as a part of good forest management. The district also has a role to play in areas such as energy conservation, solar heat demonstrations and wood heated projects.

3. STRATEGY

The strategy for the achievement of the energy policy statement is discussed in the program strategy sections.

This chapter of the *Land Use Guidelines* outlines:

- the district objectives and targets;
- a resource analysis to assess the feasibility of achieving the targets; and
- the program strategies that identify the policies and guidelines to be used in achieving the objectives and targets.

The objectives are broad statements outlining the general direction for each program and originate from the *Co-ordinated Program Strategy for Southern Ontario.*

Targets are specific to Huronia District. They are allocations to the district from Central Region's portion of the southern Ontario targets. These targets may have been modified to reflect information gathered during the district planning process. All targets are subject to revisions based on improved data, changing trends and altered policies.

A: forestry

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for forestry in southern Ontario is to provide for an optimum contribution to the economy by forest-based industries consistent with sound environmental practices, and to provide for other uses of the forest.

2. TARGETS

The targets for forestry in Huronia District are:

- To produce an annual continuous supply of 294,000 cubic metres (10.5 million cubic feet) of wood for industrial purposes by the year 2020, while maintaining the present diversity of forest products; and
- to make the maximum contribution from forest biomass to the achievement of the provincial energy target.

It should be noted that the forestry target (quoted as net merchantable volume) is likely to be revised as a result of recent inventories. The target includes only a relatively small allowance for firewood, which currently comprises 70% of the wood harvested in the district.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

a. Current Harvest

It is very difficult to accurately measure the total timber harvested in Huronia District. The following represents the recent annual harvest from woodlots the ministry manages:

• Sawlogs	13,400 m^3	(477,000 cu. ft.)
• Pulpwood	3,700 m^3	(133,000 cu. ft.)
• Polewood	800 m^3	(30,000 cu. ft.)
TOTAL	17,900 m^3	(640,000 cu. ft.)
The fuelwood harvest is	43,500 m^3	(1,555,000 cu. ft.)

Based on an assumption that this represents 40%

of the total harvest, the annual harvest in the district, for purposes other than fuelwoods, may approach 44,700m³ (1,600,000 cu. ft.). As a result the current harvest is only about 15% of the 2020 target.

b. The Resource Base and Constraints

Background resource maps identify areas called production forest lands. These lands are at least four ha (ten acres) or greater and are either poor agricultural lands or higher capability lands with existing forest cover. These lands are likely to remain available for forestry use for a minimum of 80 years. They include both forested lands and open lands that may be planted. There are approximately 200,000 ha (494,000 acres) of production forest lands in Huronia District. This figure also includes agreement forests, *Woodlands Improvement Act* (WIA) agreements and Crown forest suitable for forest management that lie outside of the production forest lands. Agreement forests are lands owned by a county or conservation authority but are managed by the ministry for forestry purposes. WIA agreements are private landowner agreements with the ministry for forest management purposes. A generalization of the production policy areas and major agreement forests is shown on the forestry map (Map 2). The WIA agreements were not shown because of the map scale, their numbers, and the frequency with which they change.

To provide a more realistic evaluation of the actual area available for timber production potential constraints to the production forest lands were identified as follows:

• production forest lands constrained by official plan designations;	12,000 ha (29,600 ac)
• production forest lands that are in potential conflict with other ministry programs (for example mineral resources, parks, wildlife and conservation authorities; and	79,000 ha (195,100 ac)
• production forest lands that are non-productive land and protection forests (shallow soil areas, and steep slopes).	17,000 ha (42,000 ac)
The total area of constrained production forest lands is	108,000 ha (266,700 ac)

Therefore considering the items listed above there are 92,000 ha (227,000 ac) of production forest lands potentially available for forest management. The possible conflicts such as between forestry and mineral resource areas may not always result in a reduction of management potential for either forestry or mineral resources. Integrated resource management policies of the ministry should allow several objectives including forestry, to be achieved on the same lands. However it should be emphasized that most of the 92,000 ha of net production forest lands is private and the ministry cannot guarantee how much of this area will be actually available for timber production.

c. Target Assessment

The potential to achieve timber targets in Huronia District is dependent on the amount of forested land available, the potential productivity of that land, the intensity of forest management and the amount of private forest harvested. Two methods of assessing the achievement of targets are outlined below; one is based on a generalized productivity of forest soils and the other considers land ownership.

There are 92,000 ha (227,000 ac) of production forest lands. Some of these lands (roughly 20% in 1975) are still treeless, that the district has been planting at a rate of about 400 ha (980 ac) per year.

The determination of potential productivity for production forest lands is complex. The Canada Land Inventory (CLI) rated approximately 40% of the production forest land in the district as Class 1 and 2 capability for timber production, 30% Class 3 and 30% Class 5, 6, and 7. There is very little Class 4 land in the district. Based on this, production forest lands in the district have an average potential productivity rating of 5.11 cubic metres/ha/yr (73 cu. ft/ac/yr) with good forest management practices. The potential productivity is expressed in gross merchantable volume to a minimum diameter of four inches. Thinnings, bark and branch wood are not included. Diseased trees may somewhat reduce this volume or when harvested lower the grade of the lumber. The volume figure arrived at after these deductions is the net merchantable volume.

The potential productivity rating of 5.11 m³/ha/yr is the theoretical production that may be achieved on Huronia District soils. However the actual level of production currently being achieved in the district is 4.2m³/ha/yr (60 cu. ft/ac/yr) gross merchantable volume. The difference between the current and theoretical productivity levels can be explained by a lack of forest management in the past. It is intended that current management efforts will allow the district to eventually achieve the theoretical level of productivity.

Map 2

HURONIA DISTRICT

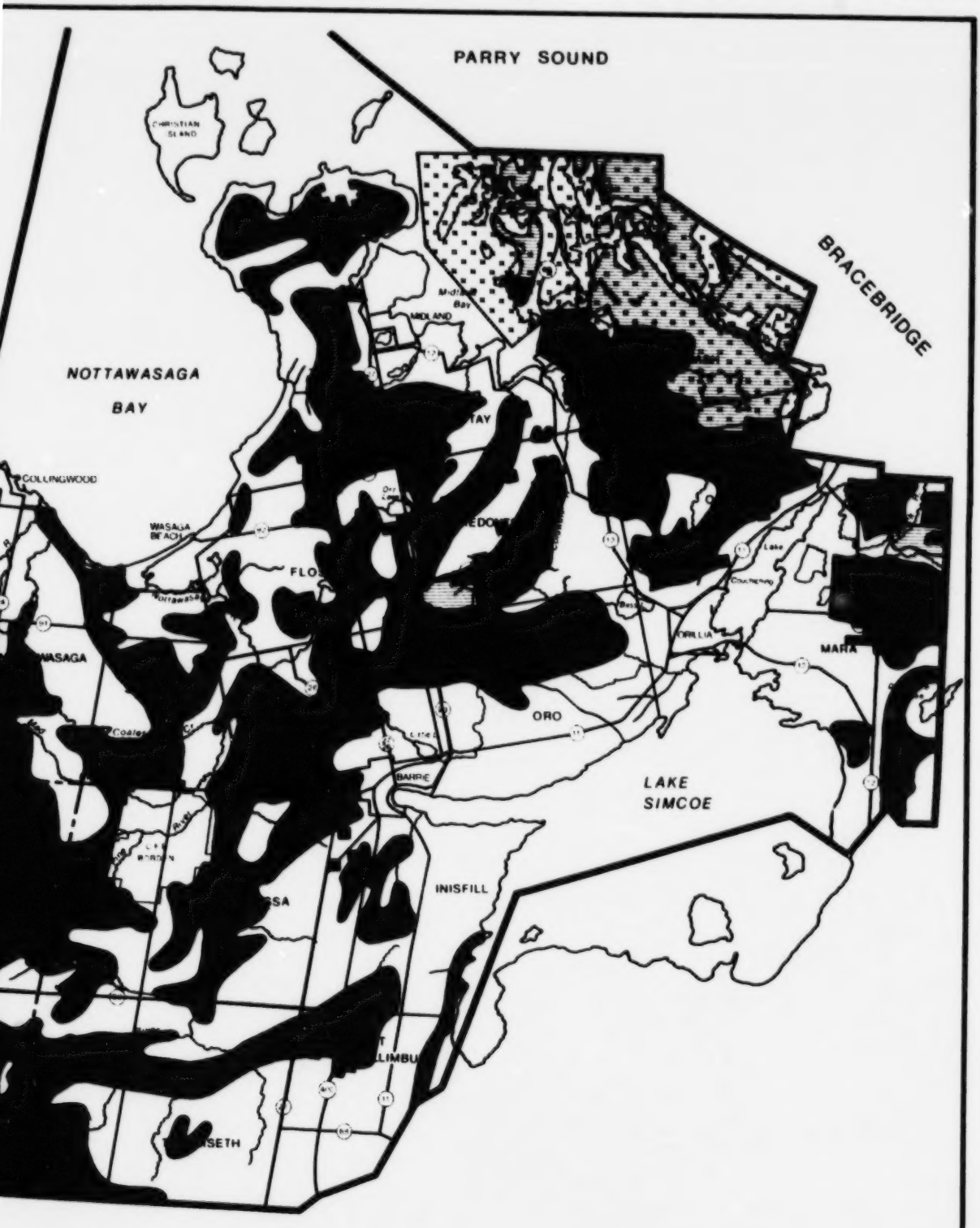
FORESTRY

LEGEND

- Township Boundary
- County or Regional Boundary
- MNR District Boundary

Important Resource Areas

- High Forest Management Potential (Production Forest Lands)
- Crown Forest
- Agreement Forest
- Provincial Fire Region



MAPLE

The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations.
Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.

1983

However, using the current average productivity rating with the net area of production forest lands, the potential timber production for Huronia District is 386,000 m^3 (13,800,000 cu. ft.) per year. Based on this approach the targets would be achievable if at least 76% of the net production forest lands (mostly private) were devoted to roundwood production for the forest industry.

Another approach to target assessment is to examine the potential production from the lands that the ministry owns or manages for timber production (Table 1).

TABLE 1 POTENTIAL TIMBER PRODUCTION FROM LAND MANAGED BY THE MINISTRY

Type of Land	Land Area	Potential Productivity	Potential Production (Area x potential productivity)
Crown land production forest lands (net area, after deletions for protection forests and other ministry programs)	22,400 ha (56,000 ac)	2.1 m^3/ha/yr (30 cu.ft/ac/yr)(1)	47,000 m^3/yr (1,680,000 cu.ft/yr)
Agreement forests	12,000 ha (30,000 ac)	4.2 m^3/ha/yr (60 cu.ft/ac/yr)	50,400 m^3/yr (1,800,000 cu.ft/yr)
Woodlands Improvement Act agreements	13,200 ha (33,000 ac)	4.2 m^3/ha/yr (60 cu.ft/ac/yr)	55,400 m^3/yr (1,980,000 cu.ft/yr)
Total potential production from ministry managed lands			152,800 m^3/yr (5,460,000 cu.ft/yr)

(1) A potential productivity of 2.1 m^3/ha/yr (30 cu.ft./ac/yr) was used for Crown lands because much of it has lower capability.

It appears possible, under good forest management practices, to produce 152,800 m^3/yr (5,460,000 cu.ft/yr) of wood from lands the ministry manages. To achieve this level of production from ministry lands it will be necessary to manage and utilize all production forest lands owned or managed by the ministry. This would leave 141,000 m^3/yr (5,040,000 cu.ft./yr) or 48% of the target to be produced from private lands.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

Public Safety

- suppress forest fires in the Provincial Fire Region based upon considerations of human life, private and public property values, timber production and wildlife habitat values;
- prepare and implement fire management plans;
- develop cooperative fire prevention and control agreements with municipalities; and
- seek to ensure that development and resource extraction activities in forested areas are designed to reduce the possibility of wildfire.

Environment

- manage forests so that the habitat of provincially rare and endangered animals and plants will be protected;
- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments where required; and
- ensure that marking for selective cutting is sensitive to the ecological functions of wooded areas.

Energy

- encourage the harvest of fuelwood; and
- participate in studies on the feasibility of establishing hybrid poplar plantations for energy production.

To contribute to the integrated resource management policy, district forestry staff will apply the guidelines outlined in section c.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies

Forest managers have identified production forest lands where they expect most of their target will be achieved (Map 2). Generally these are the areas most likely to remain available for forest management purposes. Management agreements will be concentrated on production forest lands, but services will continue to be available for owners of existing woodlots located outside these areas.

Shade tolerant hardwoods, such as hard maple will be managed to produce high quality sawlogs

and veneer and are the highest priority for forest management. Conifer plantations will be managed to produce pulpwood and sawlogs and will eventually be converted to tolerant hardwoods. The improvement of the hardwood stands will produce a large volume of firewood.

Tree planting on marginal agricultural lands is a lower priority than the management of existing hardwood stands. Planting will, however, be given particular consideration where it will contribute to the achievement of other ministry objectives.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) The forestry program will provide technical advice and assistance to the other programs concerning forest management.

(ii) Those forest management projects that protect or enhance cold water streams and their headwaters will be given special consideration in project priorization.

(iii) Forest management will take place in provincial parks only for demonstration purposes, as part of park development or as part of approved park management activities. Forest management must conform to park plans and to provincial parks planning and management policies.

(iv) Forest management may occur in candidate parks, with specialized silvicultural prescriptions and judicious controls, if it will have no significant impact on the long term achievement of park objectives and if it is conducted within the framework of approved interim management guidelines.

(v) Forest management in significant areas of natural and scientific interest (life science areas only) will require prior consultation with parks staff.

(vi) Forest management practices will incorporate management techniques that improve wildlife habitat, particularly in significant wildlife biological areas and wildlife management areas. WIA landowners will be made aware of the option of incorporating wildlife management into their agreements.

(vii) Forest management should be conducted on high potential aggregate areas only after consultation with mineral resources staff. Discussions should include the resource potentials for both forestry and mineral aggregate, the probability of extraction occurring, and the possibilities for sequential uses.

(viii) All programs will continue to be consulted during both the preparation and review of agreement forest and Crown land forest management plans. Consideration will be given to fish, wildlife, recreation and environmental concerns in these plans. All plans will be approved by the District Management Committee before being implemented.

(ix) Forest management staff will notify other district programs of pending WIA agreements for lands where their program interests have been mapped or where the landowner has special interests related to their program.

(x) Forest management proposals in areas with official plans or development concerns will be discussed with the district plan review staff.

(xi) On hazard lands, forest management prescriptions will incorporate site protection objectives (erosion control, bank stabilization, aquifer protection, etc.). Flood prone lands may be managed for forest production purposes.

(xii) Forest Management staff will follow the *Provincial Policy and Implementation Guidelines for Modified Management Areas* when preparing their forest management plans for Crown lands.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) The ministry's forest management activities will normally be restricted on lands designated for urban expansion, rural residential development, and other uses which would significantly reduce the chance of harvest. Involvement in these areas will normally be limited to advisory services.

(ii) Any municipal planning policies which may affect forest management on private land, especially in areas designated environmentally sensitive, will be carefully reviewed before forestry activities are carried out.

(iii) While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized the ministry will not undertake any forest management that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that all forest management programs are carried out in conformity with the plan.

(iv) Agreement forests will be managed with the continued involvement of the owners (counties and conservation authorities).

(v) Planting will not occur on prime agricultural land without consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food. Existing woodlots on prime agricultural lands will be managed wherever possible.

(vi) The ministry will cooperate with conservation authorities in the provision of private land forestry services.

(vii) Forest management plans will be available for public review.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage official plan policies which recognize the value of high quality forest areas and encourage the protection of these areas for future management.

(ii) The ministry will encourage the adoption of zoning by-laws which recognize forest management as a permitted use in all appropriate areas of the municipality.

(iii) The ministry will encourage the implementation of tree-cutting by-laws.

(iv) The ministry will:

- provide information on existing and potential forest resources;
- encourage the protection of existing high quality woodlots from incompatible development;
- encourage the use of forests for commercial, recreational, aesthetic and conservation values;
- encourage private landowners to participate in forestry advisory services and assistance programs; and
- encourage private developments to retain as much existing forest cover as possible.

B: mineral aggregate

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for mineral aggregate production in southern Ontario is to meet anticipated future demand with minimal disturbance to natural and cultural resources and the social environment.

2. TARGET

The target for mineral aggregate production in the Huronia District is to ensure a total cumulative supply of 163 million tonnes (179 million tons) for the period 1982 to 2000.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

a. Current Production

In 1980, the production of mineral aggregates from 189 licenced operators in Huronia District was as follows:

- 4.5 million tonnes (5.0 million tons) of sand and gravel; and
- 2.6 million tonnes (2.8 million tons) of crushed stone.

In addition there were 46 wayside pits that produced approximately 1.5 million tonnes (1.7 million tons).

b. The Resource Potential and Constraints

The following are conservative estimates of the total potential of aggregate resources:

• sand and gravel	14,000 million tonnes (16,000 million tons)
• crushed stone	9,000 million tonnes (10,000 million tons)
Total mineral aggregate	23,000 million tonnes (26,000 million tons)

The mineral aggregate map (Map 3) shows all licensed pits and quarries and only the high potential aggregate deposits. There are approximately 50,000 ha (123,000 acres) of high potential aggregate in the district. Conservative estimates indicate these areas contain approximately 7,300 million tonnes (8,000 million tons) of aggregate or more than 40 times the target. These areas have been identified strictly on the basis of geological factors, and they will be reduced after social, environmental and economic factors have been discussed with appropriate municipalities. The major constraint to utilization of the mineral aggregate resource is residential and other urban development. Any area with high mineral aggregate potential that has a residential development, either on or adjacent to it, is usually unavailable for production. It is therefore important that the high potential aggregate resources be identified and negotiations with the municipalities take place to ensure that some of these areas are protected from incompatible uses through official

plan designations and zoning by-laws.

c. Target Assessment

The target has been tentatively divided into 109 million tonnes (120 million tons) of sand and gravel and 54 million tonnes (59 million tons) of crushed stone for a total of 163 million tonnes (179 million tons) of mineral aggregate during the period 1982—2000. This proportion is based upon the current production of crushed stone versus sand and gravel.

The licenced pits and quarries of Huronia District had an estimated 1,000 million tonnes (1,100 million tons) of mineral aggregate resources remaining in 1979. If the projected demand and estimated resources are correct the target for mineral aggregate could be met from the licenced areas. However, the following additional factors must be considered:

- the demand for mineral aggregate may be higher than initially projected in Huronia District as the aggregate resources closer to Toronto are depleted;
- licenced acreages may not contain the resources expected or may not remain in production;
- local demands for aggregate may occur in areas where there is no existing licenced pit or quarry; and
- there will be a need for aggregate beyond the year 2000.

As a result of the factors mentioned above, it is important to identify and protect some of the unlicenced high potential resource areas for the future. Negotiations with the municipalities will take place prior to an updating of their official plan to determine which of the high potential areas should be protected. Such things as the demand for aggregate, and social, environmental and economic factors will be considered in selecting these areas. It should be emphasized that the ministry is not seeking zoning designations for aggregate extraction except for existing licenced operations. In selected high potential resource areas the ministry encourages designations such as agriculture or rural, which provide for existing uses without limiting future options.

The mineral aggregate target and potential resources can be summarized as follows:

- target, 163 million tonnes (179 million tons);
- estimated licenced resources, 1,000 million tonnes (1,100 million tons); and
- high potential resources, 7,300 million tonnes (8,000 million tons).

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

Public Safety

- work toward the elimination of abandoned pit hazards by preparing and maintaining a list of abandoned sites; and
- in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour, make field inspections and determine appropriate action to secure and eliminate hazards associated with abandoned pits and quarries.

Environment

- endeavour to achieve program objectives with minimal long term disturbance to the environment; and
- require mitigating measures and rehabilitation where environmental impacts from extraction operations are inevitable.

To contribute to the integrated resource management policy district mineral resources staff will apply the guidelines outlined in section c.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies

High potential mineral aggregate resource areas have been identified for the district (Map 3). The ministry will refine this information following negotiations with the municipalities and identify selected high potential deposits based on an evaluation of market demands, quality of deposit, and present uses and proposed uses of the site and adjacent areas. On the selected high potential deposits the ministry will seek designations such as agriculture and forestry which keep the option of future extraction open.

A number of important aggregate deposits in the Niagara Escarpment planning area have been identified and recommendations made that they should be protected from incompatible uses. The appropriate treatment of these resources will be determined by the Niagara Escarpment plan. No new pits and quarries are permitted within the Pits and Quarries Restrictive Zone of the Niagara Escarpment, except in special cases. Following approval of the Niagara Escarpment plan any revisions to the Pits and Quarries Restrictive Zone will be incorporated in the *Land Use Guidelines.*

It should be noted that in most cases rehabilitation of pits and quarries can be achieved. Subject to certain constraints, such as high water tables, a pit or quarry can be rehabilitated to almost any desired use such as agriculture, recreation, forestry, residential or industrial.

Map 3

HURONIA DISTRICT

MINERAL AGGREGATE

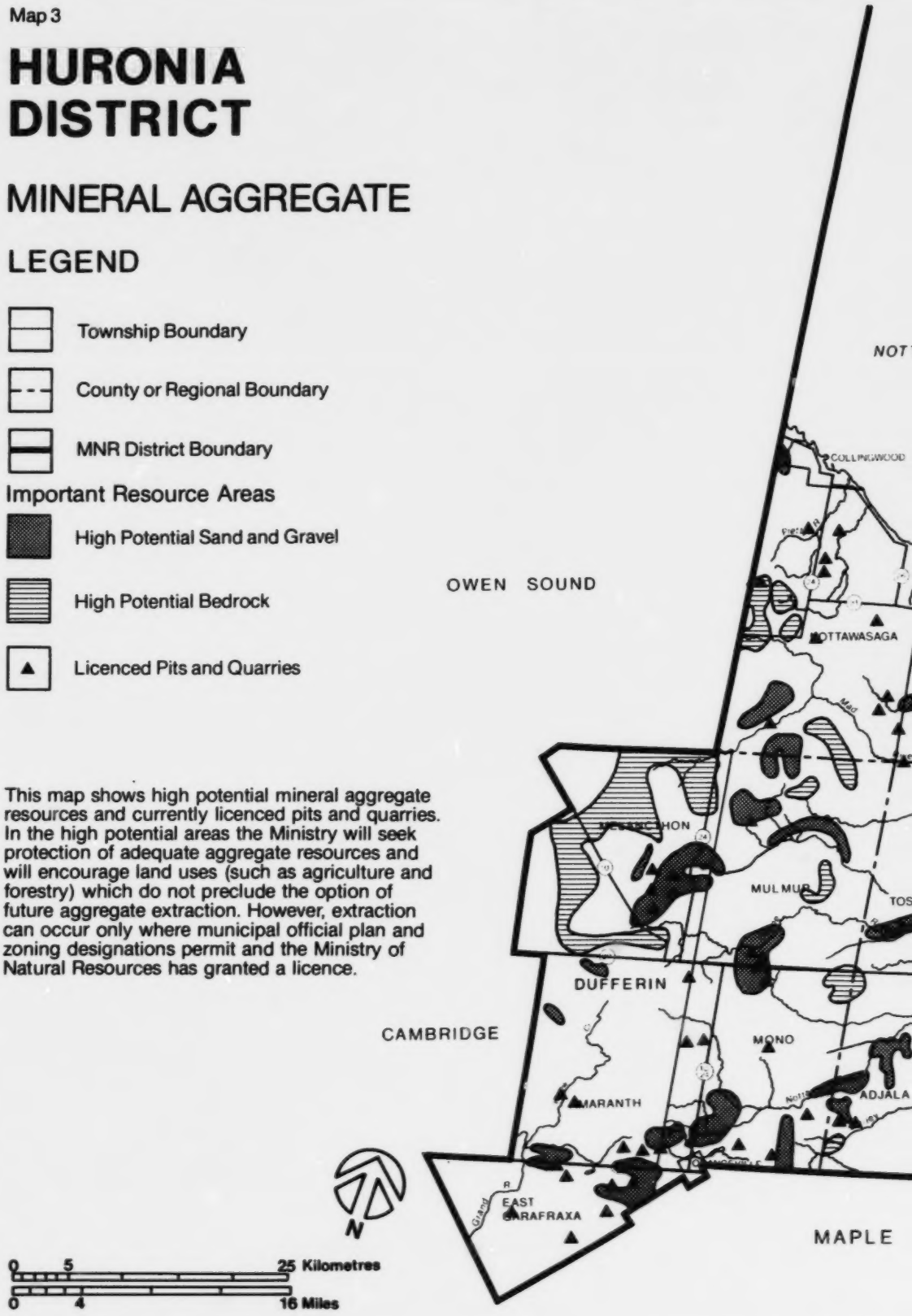
LEGEND

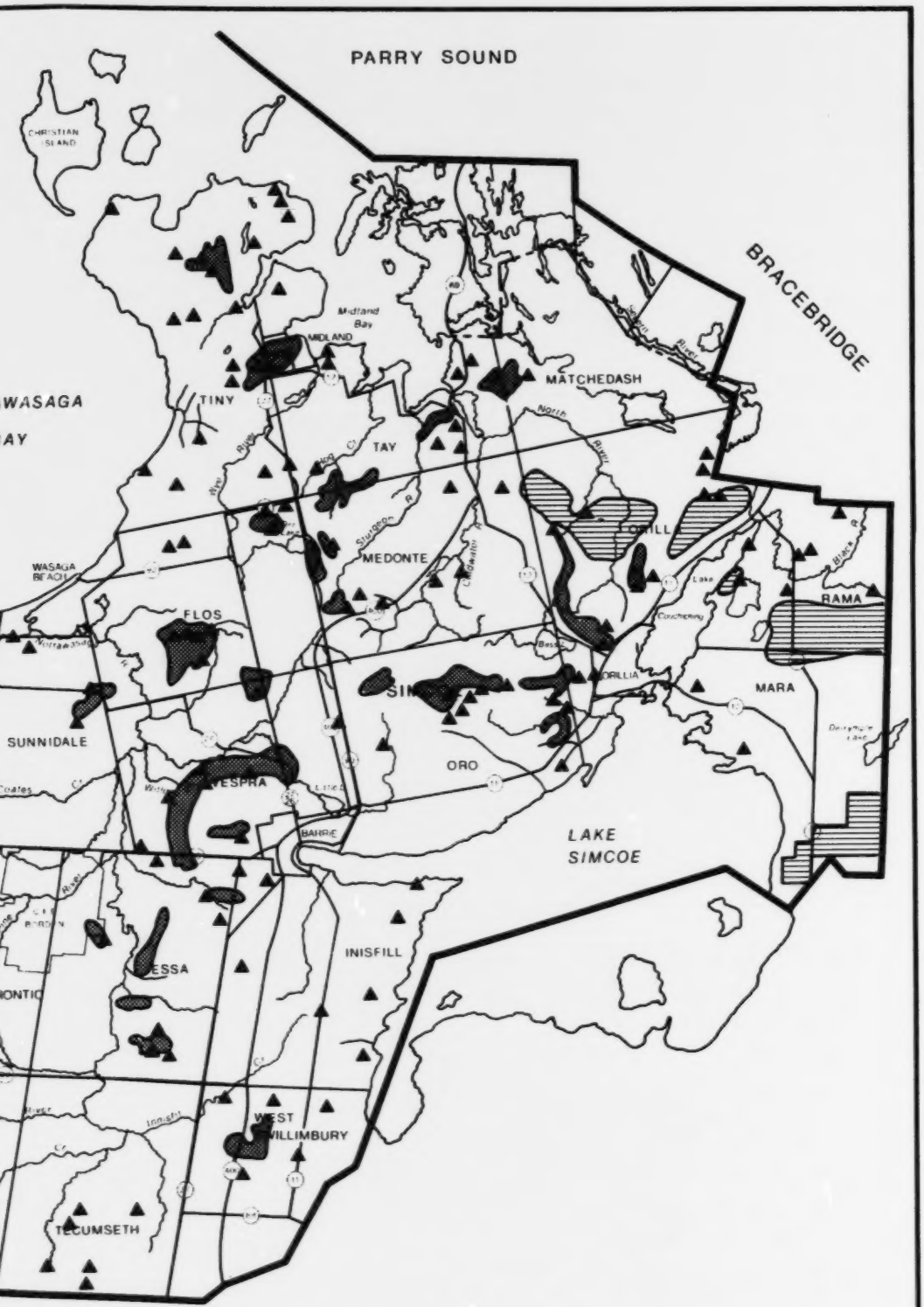
- Township Boundary
- County or Regional Boundary
- MNR District Boundary

Important Resource Areas

- High Potential Sand and Gravel
- High Potential Bedrock
- Licenced Pits and Quarries

This map shows high potential mineral aggregate resources and currently licenced pits and quarries. In the high potential areas the Ministry will seek protection of adequate aggregate resources and will encourage land uses (such as agriculture and forestry) which do not preclude the option of future aggregate extraction. However, extraction can occur only where municipal official plan and zoning designations permit and the Ministry of Natural Resources has granted a licence.





The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations.
Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.

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c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) Proposals for extraction activities including applications, and site and rehabilitation plans will be circulated to all ministry programs. Significant changes to these documents which would alter the character of operations will also be circulated to all programs. Any proposal or change will be approved by the District Management Committee.

(ii) In approving site plans, a buffer will normally be required between the worked area and any stream or lake. The buffer should provide protection to habitat if necessary, and control siltation. Fisheries staff will be consulted regarding the location and width of buffers.

(iii) There will be no aggregate extraction in provincial parks and wildlife management areas except for on-site utilization of existing materials as approved in the area management plan.

(iv) Pit or quarry proposals in floodplains will receive detailed scrutiny to ensure that they will not significantly increase flooding hazards.

(v) Mineral resources staff will develop detailed guidelines in conjunction with other ministry staff and, where appropriate, other agencies regarding extraction proposals potentially affecting streams, lakes, floodplains, wildlife habitat, and highly productive woodlots.

(vi) Extraction proposals on significant areas of natural and scientific interest will be reviewed with parks staff.

(vii) The ministry will require pit operators to rehabilitate their site into a condition compatible with surrounding land uses. Where appropriate, mineral resources staff will encourage rehabilitation involving natural resource management, and will refer the operator to the appropriate ministry program for advice.

(viii) Mineral resources staff will assist the parks staff in the identification of earth science features of educational and scientific significance.

(ix) When reviewing applications for wayside pits, mineral resources staff will consult strategy maps for possible conflicts, circulate applications to other programs and will have applications approved by the District Management Committee.

(x) Mineral resources staff will develop in conjunction with other district staff, guidelines for tree planting and wildlife enhancement on selected high potential mineral resource areas.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) In processing pit and quarry applications mineral resources staff will ensure that a site has proper official plan and zoning status.

(ii) While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized the ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that extraction proposals are in conformity with the plan.

(iii) The ministry will work with other agencies to ensure that aggregate resources which would be made unavailable by a planned development (e.g., a reservoir) will be utilized wherever possible.

(iv) The ministry will provide municipalities, other government agencies and the public with basic resource data. The ministry will assist municipalities in the identification of areas required to meet local and provincial aggregate requirements.

(v) Mineral resources staff will circulate pit and quarry applications to municipalities, and as appropriate, to conservation authorities, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, Ministry of Labour and the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

(vi) When the ministry is contacted by the Ministry of Transportation and Communications during the preparation of aggregate sources lists, programs will be consulted as appropriate, to ensure their concerns are considered.

(vii) The Ministry of Natural Resources will encourage the concept of extraction as an interim land use activity. Toward this end the ministry will:

- encourage operators of extractive sites to make the most effective use of the land resources;
- encourage sequential land use and progressive and ultimate rehabilitation with the active extraction area limited to a minimum practical size;
- encourage operation of the site in a manner as compatible as possible with surrounding land uses and activities; and
- encourage all depleted extractive sites, including wayside pits and quarries, to be returned to a condition suitable for an acceptable after-use and compatible with adjacent land uses.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) Official plans should:

- include policies that recognize existing licenced pits and quarries and protect them from incompatible land uses;
- identify and protect from land uses which are incompatible with possible future extraction as much of the mineral aggregate resources

occurring in the municipality as is realistically possible in the context of the municipality's other necessary land use planning objectives, and in recognition of the continuing local, regional and provincial need for mineral aggregates;
- provide a clear and reasonable mechanism to permit the establishment or expansion of pits and quarries;
- permit wayside pits and quarries without requiring an amendment to the plan or zoning by-law, except the plan may require a re-zoning for a wayside pit or quarry in areas of existing development or particular environmental sensitivity which are designated in the plan; and
- include policies to encourage rehabilitation to an after-use compatible with the long term uses permitted by the plan.

(ii) Zoning by-laws should include the following:
- definitions for the terms pit, quarry, wayside pit and wayside quarry;
- a distinctive extractive zoning category such that pits or quarries are permitted activities with no uses or other activities permitted that would be incompatible with mineral aggregate operations;
- provisions that permitted uses in the extractive zone include accessory uses such as stockpiling, sorting and washing operations; compatible uses such as agriculture and forestry; and ancillary uses such as asphalt plants (which can be limited to specific properties by the local municipality); and
- a clause that permits wayside pits and quarries in all zoning categories, except in zones which are established to recognize existing development or areas of particular environmental sensitivity, where wayside pits and quarries may be prohibited.

(iii) The ministry will provide comments to planning review and approval agencies on proposed planning actions that may have implications for mineral aggregate resource development. Comments will relate to the compliance of these actions with mineral aggregate resource policy and to wise mineral aggregate resource management.

(iv) The ministry will provide information on the location of abandoned pits and quarries to promote public safety.

C: minerals and fossil fuels

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for minerals and fossil fuels in southern Ontario is to provide for a strengthening of the contribution of these resources to provincial economic development and energy production.

2. TARGETS

The target for mineral resources in Huronia District is to keep open as much Crown land and unalienated mining rights as possible for mineral exploration and development.

Specific mineral and fossil fuel targets cannot be established because of difficulties in assessing resource potential and predicting market trends, and because actual production is the responsibility of the private sector.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

Limited potential for gas and oil exists only in the southwestern portion of the district. The ministry will abide by the existing International Agreement on oil and gas extraction in the Great Lakes and any future production in the Great Lakes would require consideration of the impacts on the environment.

There are possible metallic mineral occurences in the precambrian bedrock in the northern part of the district.

No detailed surveys have been conducted on the extent or quality of peat resources.

a. Current Production
Currently there are no operating gas or oil wells in the district and no metallic mineral or peat mining activity has been undertaken.

b. Resource Potential
The potential for gas and oil from the bedrock formations found in the district is estimated to be quite limited. Well records indicate some potential in the southwestern part of the district.

The potential for metallic mineral occurences and peat deposits in the district have not been adequately assessed as yet. However, initial indications are that both peat and metallic mineral potential are quite low.

c. Target Assessment
Because of the difficulties in assessing resource potential and predicting market trends, district targets for minerals and fossil fuels have not been established.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies
Public Safety
- in cooperation with the Ministry of Labour make field inspections and determine appropriate action to secure and eliminate hazards associated with abandoned open pit mines and mine shafts; and
- keep up-to-date maps showing the location of abandoned oil and gas wells.These maps will be consulted when development proposals are reviewed.

Environment
- endeavour to achieve program objectives with minimal long term disturbance to the environment.

Energy
- assist in the identification of areas suitable for oil, gas or peat production.

To contribute to the integrated resource management policy district mineral resources staff will apply the guidelines outlined in section c.

b. Important Resource Areas
The potential for both metallic minerals and fossil fuels is quite low. As a result no important resource areas have been identified.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines
(i) Crown lands will continue to be available for mineral exploration, except where the needs of ministry programs justify the withdrawal of the area from staking. Withdrawal would require approval from the District Management Committee.

(ii) Mineral resources staff will assist the parks program in the identification of earth science features for educational and scientific purposes.

(iii) Any peat inventories will be evaluated with parks and fish and wildlife staff to acknowledge significant wetland values.

d. Plan Input and Review Guideline
(i) The ministry will provide information on the location of gas and oil wells to promote public safety.

D: fisheries

1. OBJECTIVES

The objective for fisheries management in southern Ontario is to provide opportunities for recreation and economic benefits, consistent with the maintenance of healthy fish communities.

More specific objectives are:
Sport Fishing
- to meet the demand within the limits of a wisely managed and rehabilitated resource.

Commercial Fishing
- to maintain a viable industry.

Bait Fishing
- to maintain the current production.

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species
- to prevent the extinction of any native species.

2. TARGETS

The targets for Huronia District are:

Sport Fishing
- to provide 2.34 million recreation opportunities annually by the year 2000.

Commercial Fishing
- to provide 47,000 kg (103,000 lb) of fish annually by the year 2000.

Bait Fishing
- to provide 250,000 dozen bait fish annually from natural sources.

Provincially Rare and Endangered Species
- to ensure no native fish species become extinct.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

a. Current Harvest

The sport fishery in Huronia District is very diverse. Lake Simcoe contains lake trout, herring, smelt and whitefish as well as walleye (yellow pickerel), northern pike, muskellunge, panfish, largemouth and smallmouth bass. Georgian Bay contains rainbow trout and hybrid lake trout (splake) as well as yellow perch, walleye, largemouth and smallmouth bass, black crappie, muskellunge and northern pike. There are both warm and cold water streams and rivers in the district. However the majority are cold water with 1,300 km (800 miles) of streams containing mainly rainbow and brook trout. Anglers enjoyed a total of 1,948,000 angling occasions in Huronia District in 1980 based on angler surveys. Ninety-seven percent of these occasions were used by Ontario residents.

The estimate of current annual sportfish harvest of both cold and warm water fish species in Huronia District are as follows:

• portion of Lake Simcoe	64,000 kg (141,000 lb)
• Severn Sound	68,000 kg (150,000 lb)
• remainder of Georgian Bay, Lake Couchiching and inland lakes	113,000 kg (249,000 lb)
• all streams	25,000 kg (55,000 lb)
TOTAL	270,000 kg (595,000 lb)

There currently are 14 commercial fishermen harvesting an average 43,000 kg (95,000 lb) of fish annually (1973 to 1980) in Huronia District's portion of Georgian Bay. The main species harvested are whitefish, hybrid lake trout, chub (deepwater ciscoes), yellow perch, and walleye.

In 1982 the baitfish harvest was approximately 250,000 dozen for 35 fishermen licenced through Huronia District. These figures exclude Lake Simcoe, since these baitfishermen are licenced through Maple District. However, it is estimated that 486,000 dozen baitfish are harvested from Huronia's portion of Lake Simcoe. Normally the majority of the harvest is emerald shiners. However, if the catch of shiners decreases a compensating effort is put into harvesting creek minnows.

There are no known endangered fish species in the district's waters.

b. The Resource Potential and Constraints

The potential fish production in Huronia District is high, particularly in Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe. For example it is estimated that the potential annual yield for all fish in Huronia's portion of Lake Simcoe (50% of the lake) is 150,000 kg (331,000 lb). However, the heavy fishing pressure and changing habitat have reduced the actual amount of sport fish available. Lake trout in particular have suffered from overfishing and pollution. Therefore, while the capability of the waters of Huronia District to produce fish is very good, management techniques must be utilized to improve the quality and quantity of aquatic habitat. Fish harvests must also be regulated to protect fish populations which show signs of stress from exploitation. Anglers may also have to turn to some of the under utilized species in order to maximize the sport fishing potential. This potential would also be greatly enhanced if the hybrid lake trout stocking program in Georgian Bay was successful and they started to reproduce naturally. The movement of pink salmon into Georgian Bay could greatly increase the sportfishing potential in the future.

There are many factors that govern the potential harvest of commercial fish. Natural fluctuations in the fish populations may lead to temporary increases or decreases in the yearly harvests. The introduction of hybrid lake trout and pink salmon into Georgian Bay also represents a potential for harvest as they become established in these waters. In the long term there could also be an improvement in the market for some of the under-utilized species such as suckers, catfish and alewife.

The potential harvest for baitfish fluctuates a great deal because of changes in their populations, distribution and habitat conditions.

There are numerous natural and man-made constraints to the fisheries of the district. Fluctuation in fish populations occur as the result of changing environmental conditions such as water temperature, weather and food availability. There are also many man-made constraints such as the destruction of spawning and nursery grounds through the dredging and filling of shorelines, aquatic plant removal, and stream diversion. In addition, the contamination of fish flesh through pollution has in some cases made them unsafe to eat. Another constraint to the commercial fish harvest is the poor market demand for some of the less traditional species. Georgian Bay chub are an example of a species for which demand will vary.

Commercial fishing pressure may also be altered on some species by quota systems placed on the weight of fish that may be harvested. This quota system is not as yet in place for all species but has been initiated for walleye, coho and chinook salmon.

The ministry's intention is to rehabilitate the fish communities of the Great Lakes. Rehabilitation will result in an increase of more desirable fish species.

The ministry's approach to fisheries management establishes long term targets based on sustainable yield. However, there may be short term fluctuations in the harvest in response to changing economic and biological conditions.

The allocation of the allowable harvest of the fisheries resource among user groups will be based on an objective, careful examination of all relevant biological, social and economic factors to ensure that the optimum benefits accrue to the residents of Ontario. It is the responsibility of both anglers and commercial fishermen to participate in cooperative management and adhere to their catch limits, quotas and the regulations to protect the fish stocks and guarantee their perpetuation for the future.

The commercial harvest will not necessarily consist of a specific proportion of the sustainable yield of each fish species. In most instances, commercial fishermen will direct their efforts toward harvesting species that are not sought by anglers, or stocks which are not accessible to anglers because they are found far out in the lake.

c. Target Assessment

The sport fishery target of 2.34 million recreation opportunities represents a 20% increase over the current amount of sport fishing. This target should result in an annual catch of 324,000 kg (712,800 lb) by the year 2000. The increase is consistent with anticipated increases in angler populations which are dependent on the district's waters for fishing. If rehabilitation programs are successful in Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe, if hybrid lake trout and pink salmon do well in Georgian Bay, and if better use is made of some of the under-utilized species, this 20% increase may be achieved by the year 2000.

The commercial fishing target is 47,000 kg (103,000 lb) annually by the year 2000. It is anticipated that rehabilitation of Georgian Bay and the potential for commercial fish harvests of more desirable species such as hybrid lake trout and pink salmon will increase the quality of the commercial fish harvest, while providing for a modest increase over harvests in the 1973-1980 period.

The baitfish target of 250,000 dozen is the same as the 1982 harvest (exclusive of Lake Simcoe). While there will be annual fluctuations in the harvest, it is expected that on average the target may be achieved as long as the demand for baitfish remains high and the habitat is protected.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

Public Safety

- assist in the monitoring of contaminant levels in fish.

Environment

- manage fish communities rather than single species;
- identify and protect the habitat of rare or endangered fish species; and
- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments where required.

To contribute to the integrated resource management policy district fisheries staff will apply the guidelines outlined in section c.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies

The emphasis for fisheries management in the district is on cold water lake and stream habitat (Map 4); its assessment, inventory, protection and rehabilitation. This does not imply that warm water fish habitat is to be ignored, but that cold water habitat and species are the most fragile

and thus in most immediate need of special attention.

Ultimately the angler demand across southern Ontario for lake trout and other cold water fish will exceed the capacity to produce. To mitigate this situation cold water fisheries resources have to be protected, and where necessary, rehabilitated.

Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay are very significant waters in southern Ontario and have been the subject of major government studies. These include the Simcoe-Couchiching Strategy, the Simcoe-Georgian Tast Force, and the Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn studies. These documents examined the economic, social and environmental concerns of the area. Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay were also identified as top priorities for fisheries management because of their significance to provincial fisheries interests. This means that a large portion of fisheries management efforts will involve Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay.

Another very important element of the district's fisheries is the cold water streams. The most significant watersheds in the district are: Boyne River, Nottawasaga River, Pine River, Pretty River-Silver Creek, Coldwater River, Sturgeon River, and Willow Creek. Management of these rivers involves stream bank stabilization on public land and, through special fisheries agreements on private land. The extension work can include the planting of shrubs and trees, grading of steep banks and fencing to prevent pollution and erosion from livestock.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) In administering approvals under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act, Fisheries Act, Navigable Waters Protection Act* and similar legislation, the ministry will protect critical fisheries habitat areas such as spawning and nursery areas in marshes, lakes and streams.

(ii) All fisheries management plans will be circulated to the other district programs for review and comment and must be approved by the District Management Committee.

(iii) Fisheries management in provincial parks will conform to master plans and provincial parks planning and management policies. Fisheries management in candidate parks will occur within the framework of approved interim management guidelines.

(iv) Fisheries management proposals for significant areas of natural and scientific interest will be reviewed with parks staff.

(v) Fisheries staff will identify areas where tree planting should be carried out to protect or enhance stream habitat.

(vi) Wherever practical fisheries management areas and other fisheries projects will consider other resource management benefits.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) Official plan and zoning policies will be reviewed before decisions are made on fisheries habitat management.

(ii) Fisheries management on the Niagara Escarpment will comply with the Niagara Escarpment plan when it is approved.

(iii) Municipalities will be encouraged to provide fishing access points along the shorelines of Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay and within urban areas along streams.

(iv) The ministry will work with conservation authorities and other public agencies to encourage and assist fisheries management on their properties. The ministry will also seek to carry out fisheries management programs on private lands in cooperation with landowners, conservation authorities and private groups.

(v) Conservation authorities will be encouraged to work closely with the district staff in the development of all water management plans. Authority-district liaison at the beginning of project planning will help streamline regional approval of projects and avoid potential conflicts with district programs.

(vi) Conservation authorities will be encouraged to review and comment on draft fisheries management plans prepared by the district.

(vii) District fisheries staff will work closely with local conservation authorities in fisheries management planning to ensure that fisheries management and water management are co-ordinated.

(viii) Fisheries staff will work with the Ministry of the Environment to ensure that the protection of groundwater and surface water receives special attention in important watersheds.

(ix) District staff will work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food and landowners to minimize conflicts between fisheries concerns and agricultural interests. For example, where streams with significant sport fisheries are also identified as municipal drains under the *Drainage Act*, the ministry will consult with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food regarding any fisheries management proposals.

(x) Any changes in fisheries management for Georgian Bay will be co-ordinated with Owen Sound and Parry Sound Districts through the

Map 4

HURONIA DISTRICT

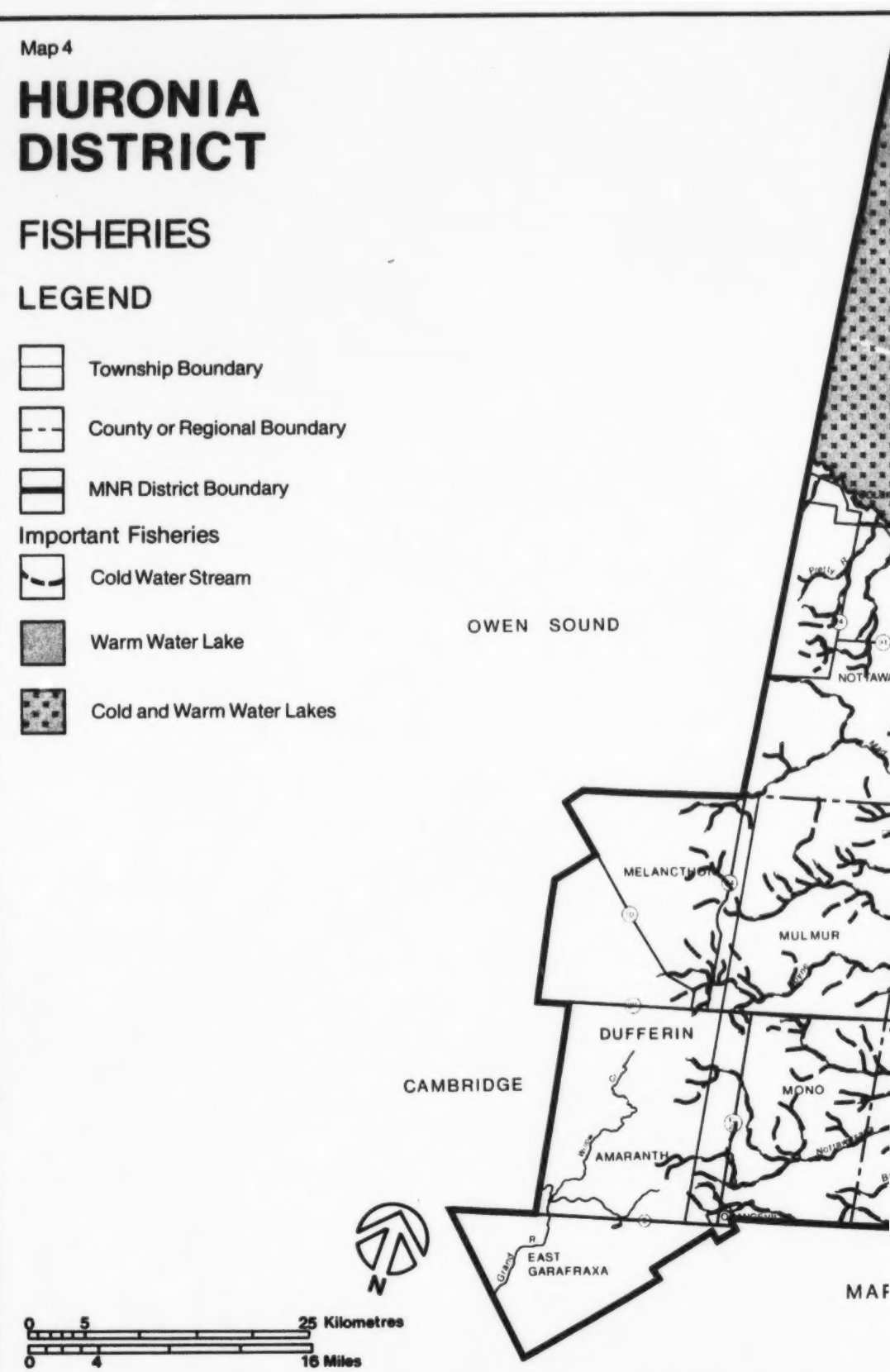
FISHERIES

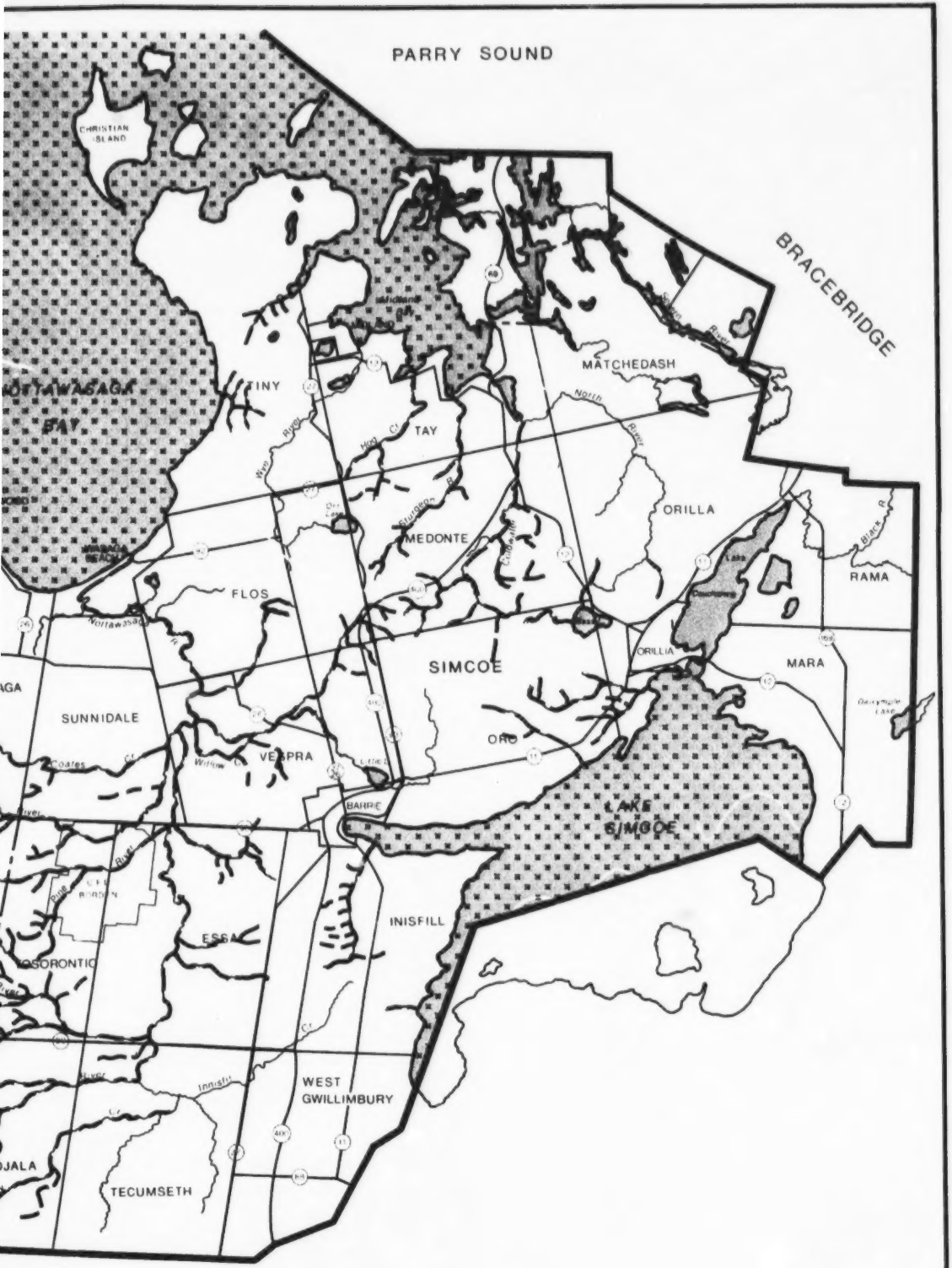
LEGEND

- Township Boundary
- County or Regional Boundary
- MNR District Boundary

Important Fisheries

- Cold Water Stream
- Warm Water Lake
- Cold and Warm Water Lakes





The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations. Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.

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Lake Huron Fisheries Management Committee and the Lake Huron-Georgian Bay Assessment Unit.

(xi) Any changes in fisheries management for the Grand, Credit, Pretty, Mad, Silver Creek, Humber, Severn and Black Rivers will be co-ordinated with the appropriate district.

(xii) Any changes in fisheries management for Lake Simcoe will be co-ordinated with Maple District through the Lake Simcoe Management Committee and the Lake Simcoe Assessment Unit.

(xiii) Any reports or surveys dealing with the Sparrow Lake fisheries, particularly the east portion, will be forwarded to Bracebridge District.

(xiv) Any information dealing with the Lake Dalrymple fisheries will be forwarded to Minden District as they are managing the fisheries.

(xv) The District Fisheries Management Plan will be circulated to all adjacent districts for review.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage the adoption of official plan policies which identify important fish habitat and protect it from incompatible development. Policies should also ensure that any land use activities occurring within or adjacent to fish habitat are carried out in a manner that keeps adverse effects to a minimum.

(ii) The ministry will encourage the adoption of zoning by-laws which:

- permit fisheries management in or adjacent to all lakes or rivers; and
- ensure activities adjacent to fishery resource areas are compatible with fish habitat management.

(iii) The ministry will provide information on existing and potential fisheries habitat and the potential impact of development on fisheries.

(iv) The ministry will review development proposals to ensure they:

- incorporate design features which remove or minimize any adverse effects on the fish habitat; and
- maintain or provide access to high quality sport, commercial or bait fish resource areas.

(v) The ministry will encourage:

- the inclusion of water access points in shoreline development plans; and
- land use management policies which recognize the potential of recreational and commercial fisheries.

(vi) Specific developments that require waterbody alterations such as diversions or filling should be accompanied by detailed plans under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.*

E: wildlife

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives for wildlife management in southern Ontario are to provide opportunities for social and economic benefits from wildlife recreation and fur harvest consistent with the maintenance of healthy wildlife populations.

More specific objectives are:

Hunting

- to provide opportunities sufficient to maintain the present rate of participation and quality of hunting by residents.
- to maintain the contribution to the economy of hunting by non-residents;

Trapping

- to sustain the maximum yield from wild furbearer populations while maintaining the present diversity of fur types.

Other Uses

- to prevent additional species from becoming endangered or threatened;
- to improve the status of existing endangered or threatened species with the objective of removing them from the endangered species list;
- to maintain populations of all wildlife species at levels sufficient to:

- provide opportunities for recreational enjoyment, aesthetic appreciation, scientific investigation, and educational uses.
- provide benefits from tourism,
- ensure environmental quality and ecosystem integrity, and
- ensure the safety of the public.

2. TARGETS

The targets are:

Hunting

- to provide by the year 2000, 136,000 opportunities of hunting recreation per annum including 10,000 opportunities of big game hunting*, 82,000 opportunities of small game hunting and 44,000 opportunities of waterfowl hunting.

*Note: There is insufficient data at this time to allow the inclusion of big game hunting by archers into the target. When adequate information is available the target will be revised.

Trapping

- to manage populations of wild furbears such that an average annual harvest of 34,000 pelts can be achieved by the year 2000 while maintaining present species diversity.

Other Uses

- to ensure no provincially rare and endangered species becomes extinct.

A target for wildlife viewing has not been included due to the difficulty of measuring this activity and of asessing the influence of management actions. Viewing targets will be defined through ongoing policy development and will be incorporated into the *Land Use Guidelines* at an appropriate opportunity.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

a. Current Supply

Current hunting activity in the district consists of 72,000 small game, 39,000 waterfowl and 10,000 big game hunting occasions using shotguns and rifles. The target provides for a 13% increase in small game and waterfowl hunting and continuation of present levels of big game hunting using shotguns and rifles. The district also presently supplies 15,000 big game hunting occasions for archers. This is not included in the target. The intent is to increase bow hunting opportunities. When a target has been developed it will be included.

The average annual fur harvest in Huronia District is approximately 30,000 pelts, worth about $500,000 and harvested by 350 licensed trappers. The district has 12 registered traplines on Crown lands.

The Tiny Marsh Interpretive Centre had approximately 3,000 visitors and Wye Marsh at the Canadian Wildlife Service Centre had close to 40,000 visitors in 1980.

To date, there has been no identification of endangered wildlife species in the district.

b. The Resource Potential and Constraints

There are no specific figures available on potential opportunities for hunting. However, it has been estimated that Tiny and Wye Marsh can provide up to 4,000 and 1,000 waterfowl hunting opportunities respectively. Hunting opportunities are controlled by the amount of wildlife and suitable habitat, access to the land base, and the type and length of seasons.

The potential for improving wildlife habitat is very good, because both soil and climatic conditions are favourable for growing the variety of plants required by local wildlife species. Access to the land base may be improved through hunter education and training programs for better hunter-landowner relations. The hunting seasons will be used to control the harvest on a sustainable yield basis. Wildlife harvests are currently not sufficiently high to warrant further restrictions.

The major constraints to the fur harvest are loss of habitat, a reduction in the number of experienced trappers and a lack of demand. The potential for fur harvesting in the district is only slightly higher than the current harvest. Beaver populations and other aquatic furbearers are considered to currently be at or near the capacity of their environment. Great increases are not possible without upsetting the population/habitat balance or without major habitat changes that could conflict with other activities such as agriculture.

The status of all wildlifes, including rare and endangered species, will change with the quality and extent of critical habitats not only in Ontario but elsewhere in the continent.

The wildlife viewing potential is very good since there are many public lands and marshes such as Tiny, Wye and Holland Marshes and Copeland Forest providing wildlife viewing opportunities.

c. Target Assessment

The district currently supplies 72,000 small game hunting opportunities which is 13% less than the target. It is assumed that by maintaining the habitat and with access to private land this

Map 5

HURONIA DISTRICT

WILDLIFE

LEGEND

Township Boundary

County or Regional Boundary

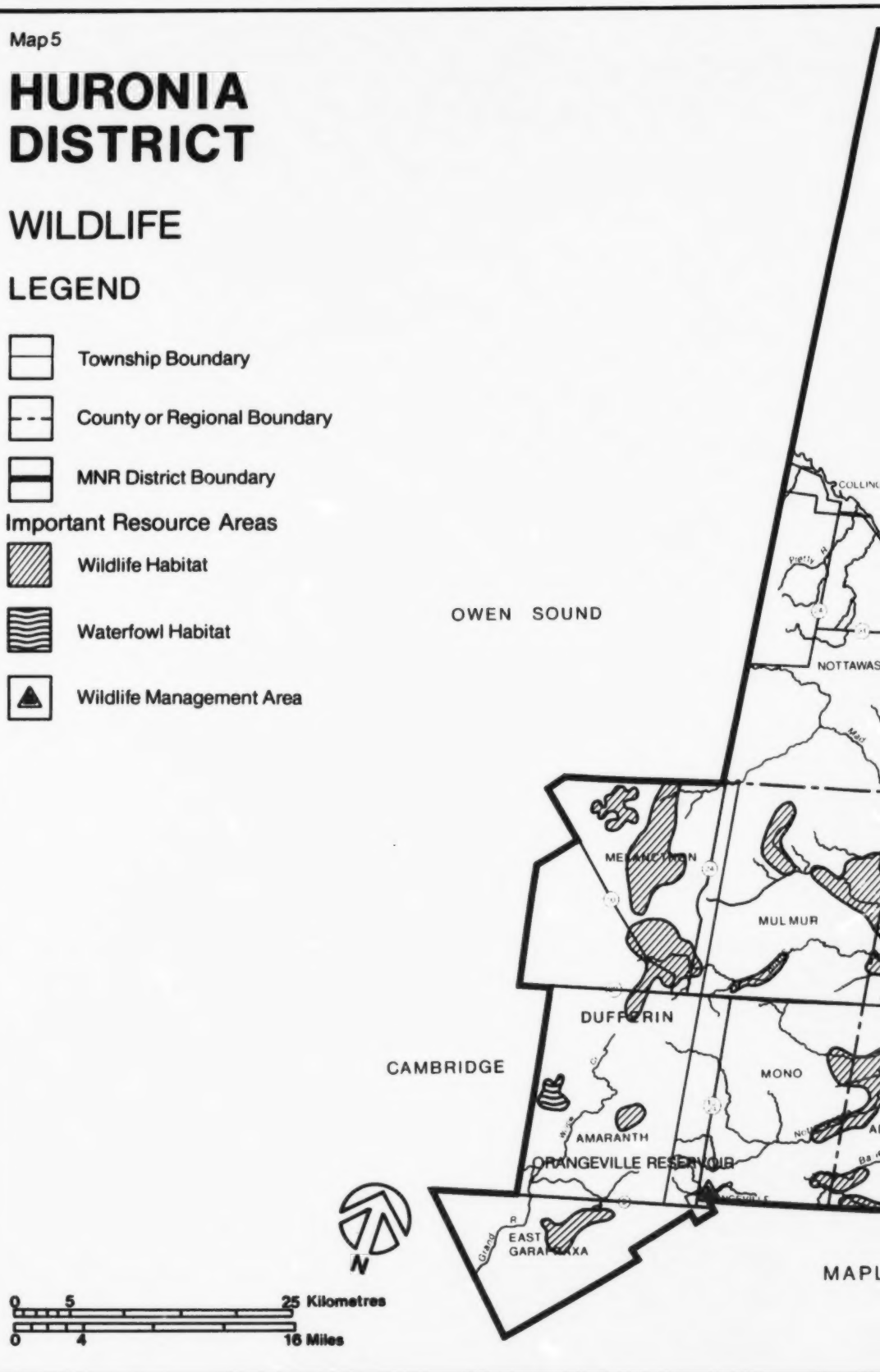
MNR District Boundary

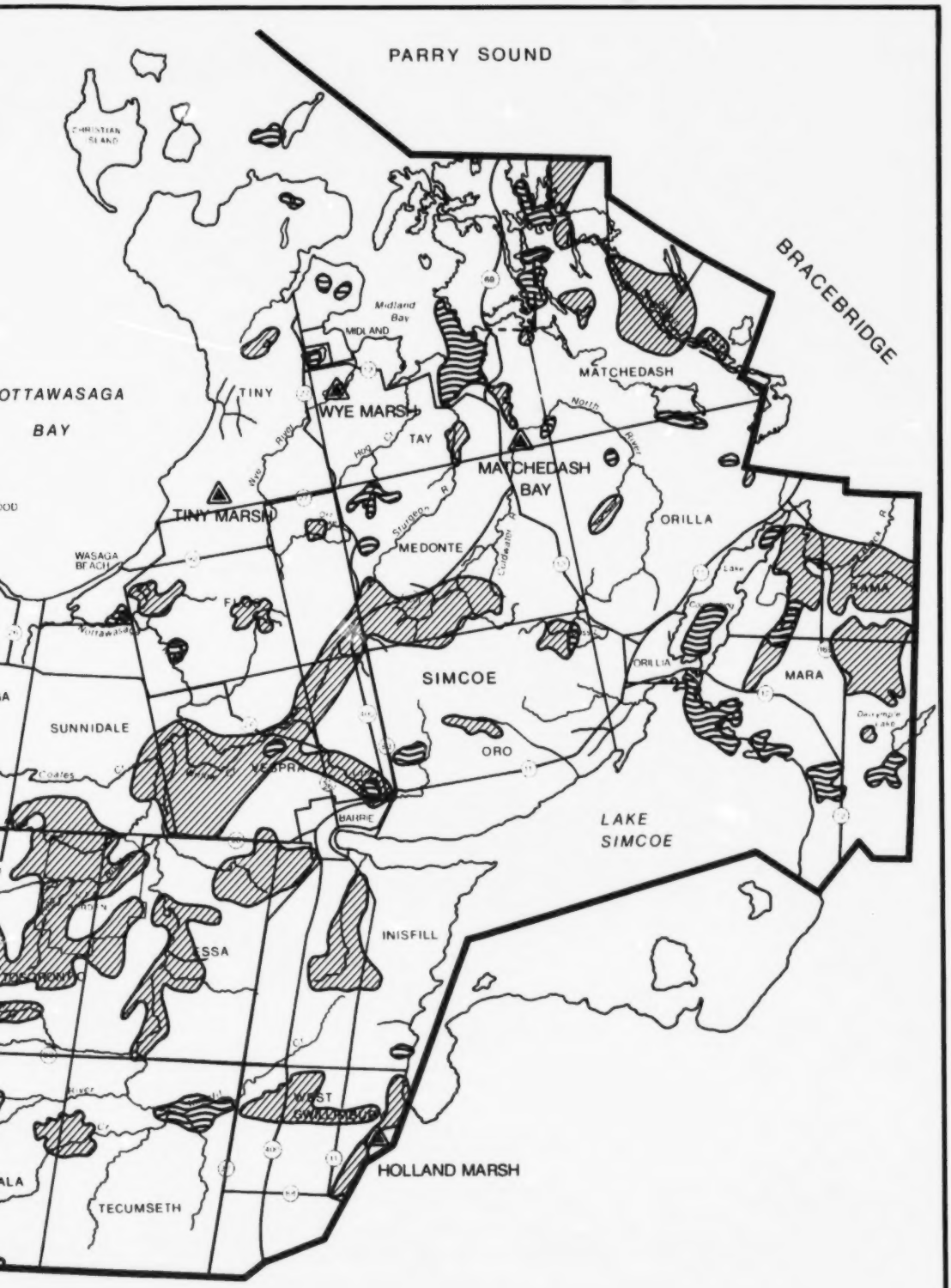
Important Resource Areas

Wildlife Habitat

Waterfowl Habitat

Wildlife Management Area





The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations.
Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.

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target can be achieved.

The district big game hunting target for shotguns and rifles is currently being achieved within existing seasons and controlled hunts. If deer habitat is protected, private lands remain accessible for hunting and season length and controlled hunts continue, the target should be achievable through to the year 2000. The problems of access to private land and the loss of habitat will limit the opportunities for big game hunting beyond this target.

The district currently supplies 39,000 waterfowl hunting opportunities. The 13% increase in the target is the same as projected human population increases. With the protection of wetland habitat, the maintenance of private land access, the monitoring of harvest levels in the Atlantic and Mississippi flyways and the protection of the wintering grounds in the United States and Mexico, this target should be achievable.

The target for commercial fur is 13% higher than the current average annual harvest of 30,000 pelts a year. The ministry believes that with the protection of wetland habitat and the fur prices high enough to attract experienced trappers, aquatic furbearer populations may sustain the current level of harvest. In addition, the rabies control program should increase the fox pelt harvest to aid in the achievement of the fur target.

Although there are no specific targets for wildlife viewing at the present time, the ministry will continue to provide opportunities for this activity at facilities such as Tiny and Wye Marsh and many provincial parks.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

Public Safety

- promote the hunter and trapper education programs;
- enforce hunting regulations; and
- participate in rabies suppression programs.

Environment

- identify and protect the habitat of rare or endangered wildlife species;
- encourage consideration of all wetland values in resource management planning, in municipal planning and the planning of other agencies; and
- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments as required.

To contribute to the integrated resource management policy, district wildlife staff will apply the guidelines outlined in section c.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies

The major concerns within the wildlife program are the preservation of diverse quality habitats, especially wetlands for both game and non-game species. The important resource areas for the wildlife program are identified on the wildlife map (Map 5) and include significant biological areas (important deer yards, etc.), important wetlands for waterfowl staging and production and provincial wildlife management areas. The provincial wildlife areas of Tiny Marsh, Wye Marsh, Matchedash Bay and the Orangeville Reservoir are the first priority in terms of wildlife management. Holland Marsh Provincial Wildlife Area, although located in Huronia District is managed by Maple District.

Townships that contain areas important to wildlife management, such as the significant biological areas and wetland habitat, have been rated in terms of significance to wildlife programs:

Most Important

- Adjala, Amaranth, Matchedash, Medonte, Melancthon, Mulmur, Muskoka Lakes, Orillia, Rama, Tay, Tiny, Tosorontio, Town of Gravenhurst, Vespra, Sunnidale, West Gwillimbury;

Moderately Important

- Essa, Innisfil, Mara, Mono, Nottawasaga, Oro, East Garafraxa, Flos, Georgian Bay, Tecumseth.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) Wildlife staff will develop criteria and management guidelines for forest management prescriptions that will enhance wildlife habitat.

(ii) District wildlife staff will prepare wildlife management plans for all wildlife management areas and wildlife agreement areas, and these will be reviewed and approved by the District Management Committee.

(iii) Significant wildlife management activities which will take place on an area where another program has mapped an interest will be circulated to the affected program(s) for review.

(iv) Any wildlife management in provincial parks must conform to master plans and provincial parks planning and management policies. Any wildlife management in candidate parks must occur within the framework of approved interim management guidelines.

(v) Wildlife management proposals for significant

areas of natural and scientific interest will be reviewed with parks staff.

(vi) Proposals for wildlife management on lands under interim property management will be circulated to lands staff for review.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) Official plan and zoning policies will be reviewed before decisions are made on wildlife habitat management.

(ii) Wildlife management on the Niagara Escarpment will comply with the approved Niagara Escarpment plan.

(iii) The ministry will offer assistance to municipalities in determining appropriate areas for application of "no discharge of firearms" by-laws.

(iv) The ministry will work cooperatively with government agencies at the federal, provincial and municipal levels, and with private landowners, developers and other members of the private sector to achieve the protection of all wildlife resources. Specific approaches will include:

- working with conservation authorities and other public agencies to encourage and assist wildlife management on their properties;
- encourage greater non-government participation in the identification and management of wildlife habitat;
- providing habitat management consulting services to landowners; and
- entering into agreements with property owners to ensure habitat on private land is protected and properly managed.

(v) The ministry will work with other agencies, groups and individuals on programs that will encourage landowners to permit access to wildlife resources on private lands.

(vi) Any changes in wildlife management that affect deer yards or traplines along the Severn River will be co-ordinated with Bracebridge and Parry Sound Districts.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage the adoption of official plan policies which place wildlife management areas, significant wetlands and other critical wildlife habitat in a land use category that permits only uses compatible with wildlife production.

(ii) The ministry will encourage the adoption of by-laws that:

- permit wildlife management, hunting and trapping in all appropriate areas; and
- protect wildlife habitat by allowing only those uses which are compatible with wildlife production.

(iii) The ministry will review development proposals to ensure they:

- incorporate design features which remove or minimize adverse effects on habitat critical to wildlife protection;
- maintain or provide access to high quality wildlife oriented recreation areas essential to the fulfillment of program targets; and
- are compatible with the production and harvest of commercial fur.

(iv) The ministry will provide information on existing wildlife habitat.

(v) Specific developments that require waterbody alterations such as diversions or filling should be accompanied by detailed plans for review under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act.*

F: provincial parks

1. OBJECTIVES

The objectives for the provincial parks system in southern Ontario are as follows:

Protection

- to protect provincially significant elements of the natural and cultural landscape of Ontario;

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Ontario;

Recreation

- to provide provincial park outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from high intensity day use to low intensity wilderness experiences; and

Tourism

- to provide Ontario's residents and out-of-province visitors with opportunities to discover and experience the distinctive regions of the province.

2. TARGETS

The targets for the provincial parks system in Huronia District are:

Protection

- Earth Science to protect provincially significant, representative and special earth science features which contribute to the representation of the thirty-five geological environments of southern Ontario;
- Life Science to protect provincially significant life science features which contribute to the representation of the vegetative site types in the twenty-six site districts in southern Ontario;
- Historical Resources to protect provincially significant landscape-related prehistorical and historical resources which contribute to representation of the fourteen themes in southern Ontario's history;

Heritage Appreciation

- to provide opportunities for exploration and appreciation of the outdoor natural and cultural heritage of Huronia District; and

Recreation and Tourism

- to provide annually, by the year 2000, the following recreation opportunities for residents and visitors to provincial parks:

Day Use

3,752,000 swimming opportunities
1,645,000 picnicking opportunities

Extended Use

563,000 camping opportunities.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

a. Current Supply

The provincial park objectives will be achieved through the following six park classes: historical, natural, environment, nature reserve, recreation, waterway, and wilderness. Each class of park contributes to the achievement of specific objectives, but only the natural environment class contributes to all objectives.

There are 8 recreation parks, 1 natural environment park, and 2 nature reserve parks, but there are no wilderness, historic or waterway parks in the district. McRae Lake is designated as a wilderness area under the *Wilderness Areas Act*. Existing parks (Map 6) provide: 1,390 campsites, 4820 picnic tables and 16,760 metres of beach. In 1981 these parks had a total of 1,224,600 visitors and provided 227,300 camping opportunities. The July-August campsite occupancy rate for the district was 57%, compared to the provincial July-August rate of 54%. However, the average weekend occupancy rate of district parks was 78%.

b. The Resource Potential

(i) Protection The Ministry of Natural Resources has protection targets related to earth and life science features and historical resources. To assist in achieving these targets, the ministry has identified areas of natural and scientific interest, which are areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education. Areas of natural and scientific interest vary in level of significance. The most significant may contribute to the achievement of the ministry's

protection objective. Areas of natural and scientific interest encourage the protection of additional areas not regulated as provincial parks and provide a focus for both the public and private sectors to contribute to the protection of Ontario's natural heritage.

In the Huronia District, 15 significant earth science and 24 significant life science areas have been identified. (Map 6)

The principle of representation for earth science features is to protect examples of features which illustrate Ontario's earth science history. Earth science features are physical elements of the natural landscape created by the earth's processes. They can be broadly categorized into rock strata, fossil assemblages, and landforms.

The selection of earth science areas of natural and scientific interest has focused on representing features that best illustrate various themes. Appendix B lists the areas which have been identified to represent five earth science themes.

Life science representation is concerned with the protection of areas which characterize distinctive environments. In the Huronia District, six distinct environments, called site districts, can be identified (Map 6). In each of these site districts, a number of areas containing relatively undisturbed indigenous biotic communities and their associated flora and fauna have been identified for representation. Appendix B lists the areas.

Of the 39 significant earth and life science features listed in Appendix B, 9 are located within existing or candidate provincial parks, 2 are located on other public land, and the remaining 28 are on land which is partially or entirely under private ownership. Target achievement is potentially more feasible on public land. Nevertheless, natural areas on private land can be protected through the development of other mechanisms (e.g., private landowner agreements).

The type of protection each site requires will be variable, depending primarily on the sensitivity of the feature(s) to be protected. In the case of many earth science sites, a number of uses may be compatible with protection of the features, including intensive agriculture. In the case of particularly sensitive biological communities, protection from certain land uses may be highly desirable. The protection strategies and setting of priorities are subjects of continuing study.

The protection of historic resources beyond that offered by existing parks and candidate parks will also be the subject of additional studies.

(ii) Heritage Appreciation Targets Establishing natural environment, and waterway classes of provincial parks in each of the site districts of southern Ontario is the principle means of representing the natural and cultural landscapes. Consequently, separate objectives and targets are not appropriate. Opportunities to explore and appreciate these landscapes in provincial parks can be provided through self-use facilities and visitor services programs. Appendix C identifies how the natural and cultural landscapes are represented through natural environment and waterway class parks for each of the site districts. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest also contributes to the heritage appreciation objective.

(iii) Recreation and Tourism Targets The provincial parks recreation targets are assessed in Table 2.

There is a target variance of 168,700 swimming opportunities. It can be assumed that although the swimming target may not be met within the provincial parks system, the Crown land beaches of Tiny Township may be used to provide additional swimming opportunities. This may be accomplished either by turning the administration over to the township through a beach management agreement or by direct ministry management of the beaches.

The information on picnic sites, length of beaches and campsites is used as an indication of the types of recreation facilities available. A complete range of day use and extended use activities will be provided in provincial parks.

The recreation targets cover only opportunities within provincial parks. Other suppliers such as municipalities, conservation authorities, and commercial resorts are assumed to maintain their present proportion of the total available recreation supply. The proportions, as of 1977, for Huronia District are listed in Table 3.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies

Environment:

- identify and seek to protect representative or endangered elements of the natural and cultural landscape; and
- prepare and implement class and individual environmental assessments as required.

To contribute to the integrated resource management policy district parks and recreation staff will apply the guidelines outlined in section c.

Map 6

HURONIA DISTRICT

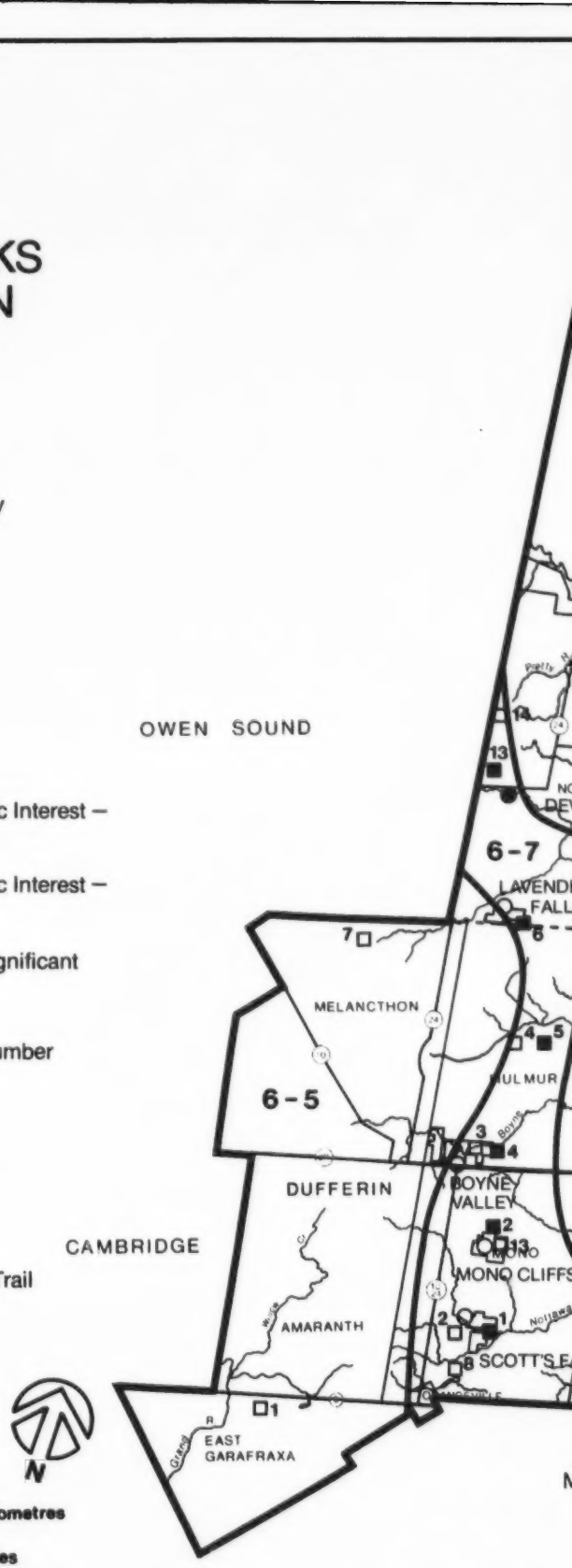
PROVINCIAL PARKS AND RECREATION

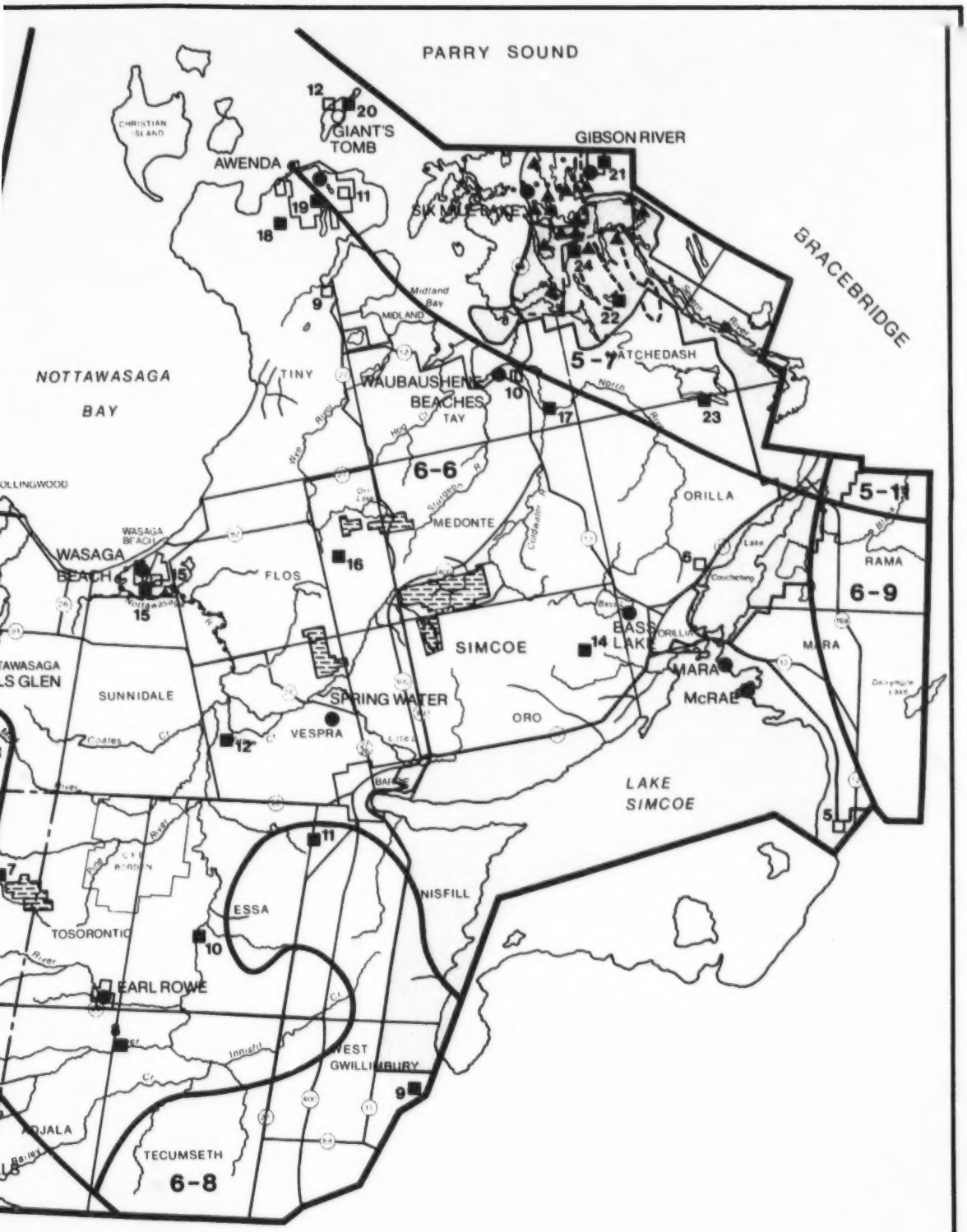
LEGEND

- Township Boundary
- County or Regional Boundary
- MNR District Boundary

Important Resource Areas

- Existing Provincial Park
- Candidate Provincial Park
- Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest – Life Science
- Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest – Earth Science
- MNR Managed Lands with Significant Recreation Potential
- Site District Boundary and Number
- Canoe Route
- MNR Access Point
- MNR Managed Snowmobile Trail
- Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor





The information shown has been generalized due to scale limitations.
Detailed current information can be obtained from the District Office.

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TABLE 2 PROVINCIAL PARKS' TARGETS FOR RECREATION

	Day Use				Extended Use	
	swimming opportunities	beach length (metres)	picnic opportunities	picnic tables	camping opportunities	camp sites
Total target (year 2000)	3,752,100	19,800	1,645,400	6,850	563,100	2,380
Existing facilities	3,176,000	16,760	1,157,800	4,820	328,900	1,390
New facilities required by the year 2000	576,100	3,040	487,600	2,030	234,200	990
Potential in existing parks						
• Awenda	18,900	100	67,300	280	23,700	100
• Bass Lake	7,600	40	—	—	23,700	100
• Wasaga Beach	—	—	336,300	1,400	71,000	300
Potential in candidate parks						
• Boyne Valley	—	—	60,000	250	104,100	440
• Giants Tomb	380,900(1)	2,010(1)	—	—	—	—
• Mono Cliffs	—	—	24,000	100	11,800(2)	50(2)
Total Potential	407,400	2,150	487,600	2,030	234,300	990
Target Variance	168,700	890	nil	nil	nil	nil

(1) Water access
(2) Walk-in facilities

TABLE 3 PROPORTION OF RECREATION SUPPLY THAT IS CONTRIBUTED BY VARIOUS AGENCIES

Activity \ Agency	Municipalities (%)	Conservation Authorities (%)	Federal (%)	Commercial (%)	Provincial (%)
Swimming	32	2	2	3	52
Picnicking	9	27	2	10	50
Camping	15	2	5	60	18

Remaining percentages are for private clubs and institutions.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies
The most significant concern for the parks and recreation program is to manage the existing parks. Future park development will essentially reflect the ability of the candidate parks to contribute to the parks and recreation targets. There are no major land acquisitions anticipated for new parks in the district. The existing parks and candidate parks for which additional properties may be purchased (listed in the current order of importance) are: Giants Tomb, McRae Point, Awenda, Scotts Falls, Mono Cliffs, Boyne Valley, Lavender Falls and Devils Glen.

Table 4 identifies the candidate parks, their proposed classification, and an indication of recommended uses. Current measures of the recreation potentials in candidate parks, and the proposed classifications, will require verification through more detailed planning. Such planning would precede any development.

The candidate parks will be managed to protect park values and to retain the option of park development at an appropriate time.

In the recent *Report of the Task Force on Parks System Planning in Ontario,* Lavender Falls was identified as a proposed candidate natural environment park. Because of its relatively small size and its biological and geological values, a nature reserve designation is now considered to be more appropriate.

Nottawasaga Lookout and Bass Lake park reserves which had previously been identified as candidate nature reserves were dropped because Lavender Falls, Scotts Falls and Duclos Point

TABLE 4 CANDIDATE PARKS

Candidate Park	Proposed Classification	Values or Recommended Uses
Boyne Valley	Recreation	Camping, picnicking, hiking, and cross-country skiing.
Lavender Falls	Nature Reserve	Life science features of moist ravine and valley land vegetation, used for nature appreciation and fishing.
Scotts Falls	Nature Reserve	Significant bedrock expanses and valley forests, used for nature appreciation and fishing.
Giants Tomb	Natural Environment	Boat-in camping, swimming, and picnicking.
Mono Cliffs	Natural Environment	Camping, picnicking, hiking, cross-country skiing, and interpretive programs.

(Maple District) candidate parks have better representation of the biological communities. Both Nottawasaga Lookout and Bass Lake will be retained as Crown land, and managed appropriately.

The Matchedash proposed candidate nature reserve has been deleted from the list of candidate parks. This change was made because the establishment of a nature reserve over the entire area would restrict much of the traditional recreation and resource use, and thereby reduce the area's contribution to other program targets.

Nonetheless, it is recognized that the former park reserve has significant natural values. Recent studies have identified the area as a significant area of natural and scientific interest. As a result of this identification, the protection objective must be a major consideration in any resource planning and management. It is felt that this can best be accomplished through the preparation in the near future of a special Crown land management plan for the former park reserve. The planning process will have the following basic terms of reference:

- detailed consideration will be given to determining how the protection objectives can best be met;
- the significant contribution of the existing uses (fishing, hunting, trapping, snowmobiling) to fish and wildlife and general recreation targets will be recognized in the planning;
- the study will recommend whether any portion of the area should be considered for park designation; and
- the planning process will provide for full public involvement.

In the period prior to the approval of the Crown land management plan, existing uses will be allowed to continue in the area, but no new resource management initiatives will be permitted.

Ministry strategies for dealing with significant areas of natural and scientific interest will, to a large extent, be influenced by the ownership of the land.

Where areas of natural and scientific interest occur on public land managed by the Ministry of Natural Resources, the ministry will ensure that the land uses and activities which occur provide for the protection of the identified values.

On private lands the ministry will, through cooperation with others, attempt to ensure that landowners are aware of significant features on their properties and seek the owner's cooperation in protecting such features. The identification of areas of natural and scientific interest on private land does not indicate an intent of the ministry to acquire this land, or to restrain or prevent any private use of land.

Strategies for protecting significant areas of natural and scientific interest could include the following either individually or collectively:

- establishing agreements with landowners that would guarantee appropriate management practices;
- negotiating for management prescriptions which would protect the feature(s) on the site where a property is owned by another public agency; and
- encouraging supportive municipal policies.

The type of protection each of these sites requires will be quite variable, depending primarily on the sensitivity of the feature(s) to be protected. In the case of many earth science sites, a wide variety of uses are compatible with protection of the feature(s), including intensive agriculture. In the case of certain sensitive biological communities, significant limitations on types of land use might be appropriate.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) All programs will be considered during the development and review of park plans. These plans must be approved by the District Management Committee.

(ii) Where possible, provincial parks will contribute to the achievement of the objectives of other programs.

(iii) Management guidelines will be prepared for each candidate park. The management guidelines will identify:

- park values to be protected;
- the resource management prescriptions necessary to protect these values; and
- restrictions on use.

These guidelines must be approved by the District Management Committee.

(iv) Those parks reserves which have not been identified as candidate parks will be rescinded. Acquired lands not required for park purposes will be considered for use by other programs or for such uses as integrated resource management or crown land open space, before being declared surplus.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage the development of a balanced recreation system by promoting improved co-ordination within the ministry, conservation authorities, municipalities, other public agencies and the private sector.

(ii) The ministry will promote landowner agreements to protect significant areas of natural and scientific interest.

(iii) The ministry will encourage outside agencies and other groups to protect significant areas of natural and scientific interest.

(iv) While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized, the ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that all provincial park development and management is carried out in conformity with the plan.

e. Plan Input and Review Guidelines

(i) The ministry will encourage the adoption of official plan policies which identify existing provincial parks and candidate parks and places them in a land use category that recognizes park development and use.

(ii) The ministry will encourage land use designations in the official plan which permit only those uses on land adjacent to provincial parks which are compatible with park values.

(iii) The ministry will encourage the adoption of official plan policies which provide appropriate protection to significant areas of natural and scientific interest.

G: general recreation

1. OBJECTIVES

The ministry's recreation management efforts are directed primarily to hunting, fishing, camping, swimming and picnicking. There are a number of other activities which the ministry carries out for which no objectives have been developed. The tentative objectives for this recreation in southern Ontario are:

- to provide and to encourage a wide variety of outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from day use to back-country experiences;
- to identify, select and protect provincially significant natural and cultural resources; and
- to provide an economic contribution through tourism.

2. TARGETS

There have been no specific targets assigned to the district for general recreation.

3. RESOURCE ANALYSIS

Georgian Bay, the Trent-Severn Waterway, the Niagara Escarpment and inland lakes and rivers in Huronia District are important recreation and tourism resoures. Recreation and tourism provide an important, although in many cases seasonal, contribution to the local economy.

It is part of the ministry's objective to provide on

Crown land and encourage on private land, a continuous contribution to the economy from tourism and its related industries.

The ministry can directly contribute to the achievement of the general recreation objectives by providing trails and other recreation facilities on agreement forests, wildlife management areas, provincial parks, candidate parks and other Crown lands.

This includes the management of 17 official public land access points which provide boat launching, docking and picnicking facilities. There are two canoe routes managed by the district; the Nottawasaga River (32 km) and the Gibson-McDonald (56 km). The district manages over 50 km of cross-country ski trails at Awenda, Bass Lake, Springwater and Wasaga Beach Provincial Parks and approximately 100 km of snowmobile trails including the Horseshoe, Ptarmigan, Big Chute and Barr Tract trails. There are also numerous hiking and nature trails in many of the district parks, wildlife management areas and agreement forests, as well as the horseback riding trails at Copeland Forest and Awenda Provincial Park. It should be noted there are no specific targets for these facilities, but the district intends to at least maintain the same level of service.

Numerous groups and agencies also contribute to the achievement of these objectives by developing trails and other recreation facilities, and protecting significant natural and cultural resources (e.g. Bruce Trail, Ganaraska Trail. Heritage Equestrian Trails and Five Winds cross-country ski trails).

The ministry will assist groups and agencies through the granting of permission to develop recreational trails on appropriate public lands. The ministry will also maintain contact with local trail clubs, and will provide advice on the development and management of facilities by these and other suppliers of general recreation.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies
Environment:

- identify provincially rare and endangered species of native plants and take appropriate action for their protection.

b. Important Resource Areas and Area Strategies
The ministry will continue to manage the access points, canoe routes and trails to provide for general recreation. Consideration will be given to general recreation during the management planning of all public lands such as agreement forests.

The ministry will assist groups and agencies by funding some municipal recreation development, permitting recreational trail development on appropriate public lands, and providing information and advice on significant natural features. The ministry will also maintain contacts with loca trail clubs, and will provide advice on the development and management of facilities by these and other private suppliers of general recreation.

Wherever long distance trails intersect property managed by the ministry, consideration will be given to the provision of trail access and facilities such as parking, washrooms and potable water. Provision of such facilities will be determined through the management planning processes, and will be carried out in conjunction with trail groups. For example the Bruce Trail passes through Scotts Falls, Mono Cliffs, Boyne Valley, Nottawasaga Lookout and Lavender Falls, as well as Devils Glen Provincial Park. All these areas will continue to serve the trail, and some will provide basic facilities to enhance access and overnight camping.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines
(i) Parks staff will provide technical advice and assistance to the other programs in the planning and operation of recreation facilities on lands managed primarily for purposes other than recreation.

(ii) A review of the recreation potential of agreement forest and Crown land should be undertaken.

(iii) Any development of access points will be done by parks staff only after consultation with the municipality and other ministry programs, (particularly fisheries and lands). Approval by the District Management Committee is required.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines
(i) The ministry will encourage outside agencies and interest groups to develop and maintain recreational trails.

The ministry welcomes requests for trail development on Crown land and other land it manages. In reviewing these requests for trail development, the ministry will consider the following factors:

- the existing and planned use of the property, including trails;
- the role the trail will play in linking existing trails outside ministry lands;
- the impact on resource values and programs;
- the protection of resource features;
- the compatibility with existing management

plans; and
- the compatibility with other recreation uses.

Trails will be permitted within significant areas of natural and scientific interest where they will not conflict with the protection of the feature.

New trail proposals in candidate parks will be considered in relation to the interim management plans.

(ii) The ministry will continue to help municipalities provide recreation and parks opportunities which complement existing public recreation.

H: land administration

1. OBJECTIVE

The objective for land administration in southern Ontario is to facilitate the orderly development and conservation of Ontario's land and water resources.

2. TARGETS

Specific land administration targets have not been developed.

3. PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES

To achieve the proposed objective, the ministry will:
- maintain the Crown's proprietary interest in land;
- maintain up-to-date records of land grants and dispositions;
- manage Crown lands according to approved plans;
- regulate under the *Public Lands Act* the dumping of fill and other materials and the contruction of docks, marinas or other facilities on Crown land;
- regulate under the *Beach Protection Act* the removal of earth materials from the bed, bank, beach or shore of lakes and streams;
- regulate under the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act* the construction of dams, ponds or other alterations where these works affect or interfere with stream flow;
- regulate construction of all roads on crown and private land in the provincial fire region (the northern one-sixth of the district) by authority of the *Forest Fire Prevention Act;* and
- maintain access roads essential to resource development and use on Crown land in the northern part of the district. The Swift Rapids and Horseshoe Lake roads are the only existing access roads maintained by the ministry for forest and fire management purposes and recreation access. Additional forest access roads may be required in the Crown land areas for forest management purposes. The need for these roads will be identified in the Crown lands forest management plan soon to be developed.

4. PROGRAM STRATEGY

a. Contribution to General Policies
The contribution to the integrated resource management policy is covered in section c.

b. Program Direction
Lands administration will manage and administer all public lands and waters in the district, except for those under the jurisdiction of the federal, other provincial or municipal governments. This management includes licencing and leasing of public lands as well as the sale and patent of certain other public lands (some shoreline reserves, water lots, and lands required by other government agencies). Other than for these special purposes, there generally will be no further disposition of public lands in the district.

The lands program also deals with land acquisition support and interim property management. It performs a caretaking role on those lands, acquired for other programs, that are not as yet in their final use.

Access roads may be developed and maintained in the crown lands portion of the district to stimulate development and use of Ontario's natural resources taking into account tourism requirements for isolation, the needs of the mining and forest industries, outdoor recreation opportunities for the residents of Ontario and other general public, commercial and industrial transportation uses.

Access roads are essential for resource management and extraction. To meet resource production targets, new access roads must be developed in areas which are remote or which are presently poorly served by roads. Proposal for access roads will be discussed with the municipalities involved and all other comments will be considered.

Restrictions on location, construction and maintenance of access roads and on public access may be necessary to provide remote recreation and tourism or to protect specific resources from overuse.

Road construction and maintenance for ministry access roads will therefore be guided by the following provincial standards:

- access roads will be developed and maintained consistent with approved ministry land use plans, resource management plans and operating guidelines;
- to ensure overall co-ordination, multi-year plans for road access must be approved by the District Management Committee;
- access roads will be developed on a long term basis and will be subject to public consultation particularly with the municipalities;
- plans will take into account the requirement (if any) for public access;
- roads will be classified as permanent or temporary based on intended use;
- temporary roads will be rendered in-operative when intended uses are fulfilled;
- access roads may be closed temporarily or seasonally to the public for resource management and/or public safety reasons;
- alignment of roads will be planned to avoid lake access where appropriate and to provide controlled access, or to provide public access; and
- all individual access road proposals will be subject to the conditions of the class environmental assessment for access road construction.

c. Resource Management Integration Guidelines

(i) Lands and waters management plans (e.g., interim property management and Crown land management plans) and major revisions will be circulated to all supervisors for review to ensure that all district program concerns are considered and supported wherever possible. They must be approved by the District Management Committee.

(ii) Any proposed disposition will be reviewed with the other programs.

(iii) Lands under interim property management will be managed in a manner consistent with its character and its capacity to withstand use. Management activities will not preclude options for eventual classification and development.

(iv) Approvals for use of Crown lands which the lands program administers will be co-ordinated with the other programs.

(v) Public lands that are adjacent to parks of other districts will be managed to ensure that they do not conflict with the values of the parks.

d. External Co-ordination Guidelines

(i) Any lands declared surplus by the ministry will normally be offered first to public agencies by the Ministry of Government Services.

(ii) Disposition of Crown land will be done in consultation with the local municipality.

(iii) Any changes in policies or procedures dealing with land use permits for outpost camps will be co-ordinated with Bracebridge and Parry Sound Districts.

(iv) Any changes in policies or procedures dealing with land use permits for private trails will be co-ordinated with Bracebridge and Parry Sound District.

(v) Any lands administration or planning concern dealing with Lake Dalrymple fisheries will be developed in cooperation with Minden District.

(vi) Minor changes in district boundaries or administrative responsibilities may be made after consultation between districts.

e. Plan Input and Review Guideline

(i) In addition to the other specific program concerns, the ministry will discourage through plan input and review, development that:

- has a detrimental impact either on resource management practices or resource values proposed on Crown land; or
- contravenes the intent of the *Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act*, the ministry's hazard land policy, or the provincial flood plain policy.

The ministry will apply this document through ministry programs by employing sound and integrated resource management techniques, by working with other agencies, and cooperating with private landowners.

This document has no legal status. The control of land use on private land is exercised by municipalities under the authority of the *Planning Act* which is administered by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

The ministry recognizes that private landowners, other government agencies, municipalities, conservation authorities and interest groups are key partners in any effort to achieve effective and integrated resource management. The Ministry of Natural Resources will continue to work with these groups, especially with municipalities, through the ministry's plan input and review program, to ensure that resource values are considered in local planning documents.

In general the *Land Use Guidelines* will be applied through the following means:

- the preparation and approval of resource management plans;
- the planning and approval of specific ministry development projects;
- the input to, and review of, municipal official plans, zoning by-laws, amendments, plans of subdivision and consent applications;
- the review of specific development proposals;
- use of specific conditions in permits, licences, leases, easements, etc., issued under the authority of provincial legislation e.g., the *Public Lands Act, the Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act,* the *Crown Timber Act,* the *Game and Fish Act,* etc.;
- liaison and cooperation with other government ministries and agencies, such as conservation authorities; and
- education and extension programs with private landowners, municipalities and interest groups.

A general overview of Huronia District's resource distribution and general management direction is outlined on the General Resource Areas Map located in the back pocket.

1. MINISTRY PROGRAMS

The following paragraphs outline the main approaches that will be used by ministry programs to apply the *Land Use Guidelines.*

1. To ensure all programs are co-ordinated and integrated, the District Management Committee made up of the District Manager and all program supervisors, must review and approve all management plans.

2. This document identifies and maps the land and water interests for each program. In many cases these areas are rated in terms of importance. Each program will direct their resource management activities to the important resource areas, to maximize program efficiency. However, where possible other programs should be encouraged to achieve their objectives on these lands as well.

3. Each program will use the program strategy maps that identify:

- the resource areas that are constrained by uses of other agencies, official plans or other programs;
- where integrated resource management is necessary because of other program interests;
- where one program may aid another program to achieve its objectives; and
- the resources that are potentially unconstrained.

4. Each program will be expected to apply the program guidelines which identify:

- the policies that will direct integration of ministry programs;
- the relationship the program should have with other agencies; and
- the plan input and plan review policies for the program.

5. Resource management planning, which is the planning phase that follows land use planning, will incorporate the policies, objectives and targets derived from the *Land Use Guidelines* in developing the management plans for specific resources in specific areas. The resource management plans identify in detail where and how the district objectives and targets will be achieved. They will be approved by the District Management Committee.

2. WORKING WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The activities and plans of other agencies, particularly municipalities, have a great effect on ministry programs. It is therefore important to work with these agencies towards applying the *Land Use Guidelines*. In southern Ontario the municipalities have the planning mandate and implement this mandate through their official plans. It is through input and review of their plans that the ministry encourages these agencies to permit, or promote, resource management interests as defined in this document.

In terms of plan input, the ministry will provide these agencies with maps and data identifying where specific land and water interests are, and their importance to ministry programs. With ministry interests and concerns made public many developments harmful to natural resources may not be initiated. Developments that are started, can commence by limiting their effect on significant resources. In addition, the ministry will receive comments from the municipalities and other agencies on how they evaluate the resource information and policies identified in this document. It will be through this two way communication that the document will be refined.

The ministry also reviews the plans of other agencies. Where there is perceived to be a negative effect on natural resources, negotiations will be undertaken with the agency presenting the plan to remove or limit the effect on ministry programs.

The following is a general discussion concerning the ministry's relationship with some of these other agencies. For more detailed information on how the programs relate to other agencies, see the external co-ordination guidelines for each program.

a. Municipalities

The large proportion of private land in the district (90 percent) makes it imperative that the implementation of this document focuses on the municipalities.

The *Huronia District Land Use Guidelines* will serve as one of the sources of information for ministry involvement in municipal planning.

The ministry will consult with municipal officials and private landowners where the *Land Use Guidelines* indicates the ministry wishes to influence particular land uses on private land in organized municipalities. In these consultations the needs of other land users will be taken into consideration. Generally the discussions with the municipalities concerning ministry interests will occur prior to the normal revisions of the official plan.

There will be occasions when the ministry feels that certain land uses or proposed developments on private land, while in conformity with municipal planning documents, will have a negative impact on ministry programs or interests. In such situations the ministry will attempt to resolve the situation through discussions with the proponent, the municipality and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing.

In municipalities containing Crown land there may be situations where municipal planning documents do not permit land uses on Crown land, even though the uses are acceptable to the ministry. Where this happens, and it appears that a possible land use conflict might arise, the ministry will consider taking further action under the procedures provided for by the *Planning Act*.

b. Other Government Agencies and Crown Corporations

Most provincial government and many federal agencies either use the land base, or are in some way connected to it, resulting in contact with the Ministry of Natural Resources. For example, the ministry generally deals with Ontario Hydro concerning their transmission corridors, and the Ministry of Transportation and Communication with road location and construction. The *Land Use Guidelines* will provide the basis for an up-to-date package of information for these agencies on ministry goals, objectives, targets and the location of those lands and waters most likely to contribute to target achievement. It will also provide the means for incorporating and co-ordinating the interests of other agencies with ministry programs. This information exchange will contribute to the application of this document.

(i) Ministry of Agriculture and Food. The Ministry of Natural Resources recognizes the importance of agriculture. On private land, the ministry normally will not encourage or support activities or land uses which result in a long term loss of land to agricultural production.

The ministry will encourage forestry, recreation and other compatible uses on high capability land presently not in agricultural production.

Generally, on public land the Ministry of Natural Resources will maintain high capability agricultural land, or other sites as identified by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, in uses which do not preclude the long term use of these lands for agriculture, should agricultural use become necessary or desirable.

(ii) Ministry of the Environment The Ministry of Natural Resources will work closely with the Ministry of the Environment in meeting the requirements of the *Environmental Assessment Act* and in monitoring impacts on the environment related to natural resources.

The two ministries have jointly developed guidelines, in this regard, related to water quality and fisheries issues.

The Ministry of Natural Resources has responsibility for identifying the fisheries values of a waterbody with respect to meeting the Ontario Government's fisheries mandate. This identification is based on the district *Land Use Guidelines* and local fisheries management plans. The Ministry of the Environment is responsible for determining existing water quality and predicting the effects of proposed development on water quality. The latter information is used by the two ministries to assess potential effects on fisheries values.

(iii) Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
The Ministry of Natural Resources works in cooperation with the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture in the identification and protection of archaeological and historic resources on public land. The co-ordination occurs through regular liaison with heritage planners and field archaeologists, and through requests for assistance when heritage conservation issues arise.

The ministry works closely with the Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, on projects related to protection of areas of natural and scientific interests.

c. Conservation authorities
Conservation authorities are independent corporate agencies set up jointly, under the *Conservation Authorities Act,* by the local municipalities and the Province of Ontario to develop and implement water-related land management programs. Other conservation authority programs, particularly those in forestry, fish, wildlife and recreation supplement the efforts of the ministry. Both agencies are making efforts to reduce duplication and overlap in their planning and to ensure that the delivery of resource management programs achieves the greatest possible benefits for the people of Ontario.

There are seven conservation authorities whose watersheds lie wholly or partially within Huronia District. The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority is located almost entirely within the district while the South Lake Simcoe, Metropolitan Toronto and Region, Credit Valley, Grand River, North Grey, and Saugeen Valley Conservation Authorities lie only partially within the district. Close liaison will be maintained directly with the Nottawasaga Valley Authority and indirectly with other authorities through adjacent district representatives.

The Nottawasaga Valley Conservation Authority currently is involved in preparing master plans for some of their conservation areas, and have started their watershed plan as well. The *Land Use Guidelines* will provide the basis for input to the watershed plan, and will help to ensure co-ordination with the authority in the development of their plan and resource management activities. Following the completion of the conservation authorities' watershed plans and further negotiations with the authorities, the *Land Use Guidelines* may be revised to reflect the authorities' expected contributions to target achievement.

d. Niagara Escarpment Commission
The Niagara Escarpment Commission is preparing a plan for the designated portion of the Niagara Escarpment. The Ministry of Natural Resources has made considerable input to the Commission and there has been good cooperation between the two agencies. While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized by the Ontario Government, the ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the proposed plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that its programs are carried out in conformity with the plan.

e. Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn Corridor (CORTS)
The governments of Canada and Ontario have approved a set of policies relating to the planning, development and management of one of Canada's prime recreational resources—the Rideau, Trent-Severn corridor. The implementation and the attainment of the Canada-Ontario Rideau, Trent-Severn (CORTS) objectives is only possible through the cooperation of all interests in the corridor. The Ministry of Natural Resources

is an active member of the CORTS Agreement Board and will be the lead ministry in implementing 16 of the approved policies. For 9 other policies, it will provide support to agencies having lead responsibility. For the portion of the corridor located in the Huronia District, this document proposes land use activities which complement the CORTS policies. The district's review of other plans and development proposals within the corridor will consider the degree to which they support the approved CORTS policies.

f. Special studies

There have been several major studies done in Huronia District, including the Simcoe-Georgian Task Force, Lake Simcoe-Couchiching Task Force, and the Wasaga Beach Community Project. These studies have looked at economic and recreational opportunities, environmental concerns and other problems in the district.

Where possible, their goals, objectives and recommendations have been incorporated into this document. It will, however, be at the management plan and work plan level where most of the recommendations will be implemented. In any future studies, the district *Land Use Guidelines* will be used as a basis for input from the Ministry of Natural Resources.

3. WORKING WITH LANDOWNERS

It is imperative that the ministry work closely with the private landowners to help them achieve optimum use of their natural resources. The ministry has many programs designed to assist these landowners.

The forestry program provides advice and management agreements for private landowners. The mineral resources program provides information on aggregate potential and pit and quarry licencing procedures. The fish and wildlife program provides advice on habitat management for streams, ponds, marshes and other fish and wildlife areas. In addition, landowners may enter into fish and wildlife management agreements. The parks program contributes advice to private campground operators and developers on parks operations and development. The lands program provides information to landowners on road and shoreline allowances, the ownership of the beds of rivers, dam construction, and the risk of flooding, erosion and wildfires.

In addition to the programs that provide assistance to private landowners, the ministry has general public education and extension programs. These programs are intended to promote greater public awareness, recognition, and support for the ministry's resource management programs. In general, ministry staff provide information regarding all the district's programs upon request. Staff give talks to interest groups and schools, on the ministry's role in resource management. In addition the ministry maintains the wildlife interpretative centre at Tiny Marsh which has approximately 3,000 visitors annually. The nine operating provincial parks have a very active nature interpretation program which resulted in approximately 60,000 personal contacts in 1981. It is hoped that through this liaison, assistance, and education process, the ministry can encourage the private landowners to wisely manage their natural resources.

APPENDICES

A: highlights of public consultation

Public consultation in Huronia District began in September 1980. Three meetings were held with representatives of Simcoe and Dufferin Counties, and the District Municipality of Muskoka to explain the programs of the ministry and introduce the land use planning process. The conservation authorities were also consulted early in the planning process to obtain their input.

Formal public consultation in the preparation of the *Land Use Guidelines* began with the holding of four background open houses in June 1982 at Port Severn, Toronto, Barrie and Orangeville. At that time the public was provided with an overview of the ministry's role and responsibilities, and a perspective to assist in the review of the draft *Huronia District Land Use Strategy* which was nearing completion. The public was also asked to comment on the accuracy of the ministry's information and to provide any additional knowledge they had of the planning area and raise any problems or issues they felt should be addressed during the process.

On July 16, 1982, 225 copies of the draft *Huronia District Land Use Strategy* were mailed to all municipalities, government agencies, interest groups, and individuals who had asked to be on the mailing list. In total 500 copies of the draft document were distributed. Following extensive advertising six open houses were held in August at Toronto, Port Severn, Orangeville, Barrie, Collingwood and Orillia to explain the direction proposed in the draft *Land Use Strategy* and to invite public comment. In addition to receiving many verbal and written comments as a result of the open houses, the ministry held follow-up meetings with municipalities and interest groups at their request.

Table 5 identifies the types of public contacts made by the district as well as estimates of the number of contacts. Table 6 summarizes the number of responses by type and category of respondent.

The Minister of Natural Resources held seven public forums across the province to give the public the opportunity to personally convey their concerns. The Minister also held meetings with interested groups to receive their comments on the planning effort.

This document is based on the analysis and

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF PUBLIC CONTACTS

Type of Contact	Number
Introduction to planning process	
• Informal meetings with municipal councils attended by 75 councillors	3
Background information	
• Open houses attended by 140 people(1)	4
Draft *Land Use Strategy*	
• Open houses attended by 205 people(1)	6
• Draft strategies distributed	500
• Comment sheets distributed	270
• Phone calls received	250
• Speeches made by District Manager (Simcoe County Council)	1
• Meetings with townships (Mono and Matchedash)	2
• Meeting with Nottawasaga Conservation Authority	1
• Meeting with Severn Falls property owners and businessmen's associations attended by 150 people	1
All planning stages	
• Interviews with media	40

(1) Excludes attendance at Metro Toronto open house.

TABLE 6 SUMMARY OF PUBLIC RESPONSES

Response Documentation / Category of Respondent	Individual	Conservation Authority	Government Agency	M.P.P.	Municipality	Interest Group	Business Association	All Categories (Total)
Background open house comment sheet and conversation form	20	—	—	—	6	12	4	42
Draft *Strategy* open house comment sheet and conversation form	11	—	1	1	3	2	—	18
Letters and Briefs on draft *Strategy*	71	3	5	—	7	22	1	109
Total	102	3	6	1	16	36	5	169

evaluation of all the public input received. The Minister reviewed the district summary and analysis of public comment and discussed the draft document with the District Manager.

Copies of all comments received are available for viewing in the Huronia District office the ministry's main office public reading room and the Legislative Library at Queen's Park.

B: areas of natural and scientific interest

1. LIFE SCIENCE AREAS

1. Scotts Falls (candidate park)—valley forest of site district 6-7
2. Mono Cliffs (candidate park)—north escarpment vegetation of site district 6-7
3. Violet Hill—south escarpment vegetation of site district 6-7
4. Boyne Valley (candidate park)—valley vegetation of site district 6-7
5. Terra Nova Forests—bottomland and upland forests of site district 6-7
6. Lavender Falls (candidate park)—valley and bottomland forest of site districts 6-5 and 6-7
7. Oak Ridges (county forest)—south slope forests of site district 6-6
8. The Pinery—pine forest of site district 6-6
9. Holland River Marsh (wildlife management area)—marshlands of site district 6-8
10. Nottawasaga River—river valley vegetation of site district 6-6
11. Allandale Lake Algonquin Bluffs—bluff vegetation complex of site district 6-8
12. Minesing Swamp (county forest, Crown lands and conservation authority lands)—swamplands of site district 6-6
13. Devils Glen—upland forest of site district 6-7
14. Rugby West—upland forest of site district 6-6
15. Wasaga Beach Dunes (provincial park)—dune and prairie plant species of site district 6-6
16. Fergusonvale North—upland forest of site district 6-6
17. Matchedash Bay (wildlife management area)—marsh of site district 6-6
18. Macey Lake Bog—bog of site district 6-6
19. Awenda (provincial park)—upland forest and bog of site district 6-6
20. Giants Tomb Island (candidate park)—upland forest of site district 6-6
21. Gibson River (provincial park)—mixed deciduous forest of site district 5-7
22. Matchedash (Crown land study area)—upland, wetlands and aquatic vegetation complex of site district 5-7
23. Matchedash Lake (Crown land)—Atlantic coastal flora of site district 5-7
24. Big Chute (Parks Canada, Crown land)—upland and wetlands vegetation complex of site district 5-7

2. EARTH SCIENCE AREAS

1. Caledon Meltwater Channel West—outwash and kame deposit; Ontario Island theme
2. North tributary of Nottawasaga River—Ordovician, Queenston and Silurian Amabel formations; Niagara Escarpment theme
3. Primrose-Mono Centre (Boyne Valley candidate park)—two large moraines; Niagara Escarpment theme
4. Pine River Valley—meltwater channel, outwash and terrace; Niagara Escarpment theme
5. Gamebridge Quarry—exposure of lower member of Verulam formation; Ordovician bedrock theme
6. Ardtrea Island—sequence of glacial Lake Algonquin beaches; raised beaches theme
7. Shrigley Esker—ice contact feature; esker theme
8. Cataract-Caledon—meltwater deposits; Niagara Escarpment theme
9. Penetanguishene Harbour—glacial Lake Algonquin and post glacial Lake Nipissing beaches; raised beaches theme
10. Waubaushene Beach (provincial park)—glacial Lake Algonquin and post glacial Lake Nipissing beaches; raised beaches theme
11. Awenda (provincial park)—glacial Lake Algonquin and post glacial Lake Nipissing beaches; raised beaches theme
12. Giants Tomb (candidate park)—glacial Lake Algonquin and post glacial Lake Nipissing beaches; raised beaches theme
13. Mono Cliffs (candidate park)—two Silurian Amabel dolomite outliers; Niagara Escarpment theme
14. Nottawasaga Lookout (Crown lands)—Silurian Amabel formations and Cataract group; Niagara Escarpment theme
15. Wasaga Beach (provincial park)—parabolic dunes; raised beaches theme

C: park representation of the natural and cultural landscapes

Natural and cultural landscapes are primarily represented through the establishment of natural environment and waterway class provincial parks. The following table identifies how each of the site districts will be represented by these parks.

TABLE 7 REPRESENTATION ACHIEVEMENT

Site District	Waterway Park	Natural Environment Park
5-7	Target assigned to Algonquin Region	Target assigned to Algonquin Region
5-8	Partial representation in Algonquin Region	Target assigned to Algonquin Region
6-5	Target assigned to Southwestern Region	No candidate, searching in Central and Southwestern Regions
6-6	No candidate; Trent-Severn Waterway and Nottawasaga River to provide representation	Awenda Park and Giants Tomb candidate parks provide representation
6-7	No candidate; Trent-Severn Waterway to provide representation	Mono Cliffs candidate park provides representation
6-8	No candidate; Trent-Severn Waterway to provide representation	No candidate; searching in Central and Eastern Regions
6-9	No candidate; Trent-Severn Waterway to provide representation	Target assigned to Lindsay District

Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest
Areas of land and water containing natural landscapes or features that have values related to protection, natural heritage appreciation, scientific study or education.

Candidate Park
An area designated in Ministry of Natural Resources land use guidelines, which may be given official status as a park at some time in the future.

Capacity
The upper limit to which an area of land or water may be used or developed without an undesirable change taking place in the environment, also called carrying capacity.

Capability
The natural ability of an area to provide continuous opportunity for benefits under an assumed level of management.

Constraint
Existing or proposed land use, condition or regulation that restricts, limits, or regulates ministry programs to some extent.

Compatibility and Conflict
When two uses can occur on the same general area at the same time, they are said to be compatible uses. When uses cannot occur together, they are said to be in conflict.

Crown Land
All land (including land under water) held by the province; both land which has never been sold and land which has been reacquired.

Goal
A general purpose to which the ministry aspires.

Habitat
The place or type of site where an animal or plant naturally or normally lives.

Hazard Land
Hazard lands are lands which, because of their physical characteristics, in combination with their location, present a risk for the occupants, including loss of life, property damage and social disruption.

Integrated Resource Management
The co-ordination of resource management programs to ensure that conflicts are minimized and that management which would benefit several programs is encouraged. Integrated management encourages multiple use, but recognizes that in some circumstances, management of areas for a single purpose may be necessary.

Land Use
The human use of the planning area. This may vary from very intensive use in urban areas to very extensive use in wildland areas.

Land Use Guidelines
A document which displays direction concerning the use of land and water in a defined area. It identifies where and how the ministry intends to achieve its objectives in a specific district through the use of Crown land and through influencing the use of private land.

Land Use Planning
A process which culminates in a direction regarding the use of land.

Management
The judicious use of means to achieve ends. Management may have various levels of intensity.

Multiple Use
A resource management or planning concept applied to very large areas to indicate that all basic uses are accommodated. Typically, two or more uses may occur on the same general area at the same time or in sequence.

Objective
A quantifiable end result to be achieved.

Occasion
A measure of actual recreational use describing the number of times a recreation resource or

facility is used by individuals in a given time period. An occasion is considered not to exceed one day in duration.

Opportunity
A measure of recreation supply describing the number of times a recreation resource or facility theoretically can be used (occasions of use) in a given time period. An opportunity is considered not to be greater than one day.

Policy
The decision concerning the objectives to be achieved and the means of achieving them.

Policy Map
These are maps for internal use, that identify each program's land use conflicts with municipal official plans and other ministry programs.

Production Forest Lands
Those lower capability agricultural lands, both forested and open, plus some higher classed agricultural lands with existing woodlots, from which the ministry hopes to achieve its forestry targets.

Program
An activity undertaken by the ministry to provide a service or manage a particular resource.

Program Resource Map
These are reproduceable maps that identify each program's land and water interests.

Protection Forest
An area wholly or partially covered with woody growth, managed primarily to regulate streamflow, prevent erosion, hold shifting sand, or exert any other beneficial influence.

Public Consultation
The public concerned with the planning area take part in the planning process, rather than just reacting to decisions made.

Public Land
Any land owned or administered by a public body or agency. It includes federal, provincial and municipally owned lands, and land held by agencies such as park commissions and conservation authorities.

Resource
Any commodity that meets a need.

Resource Management
The wise use of a particular resource to achieve specific ends.

Resource Management Plan
A plan by which the policies, objectives and targets usually of an individual program (except in the case of an integrated resource management plan) are implemented for a specific resource.

Sequential Use
Where one use is followed by another in planned sequence. For example, a first use could be gravel extraction, followed by residential development and use.

Site District
A fairly large subdivision of a site region set apart from other areas because of a characteristic pattern of climate and landform features. There are 26 site districts in southern Ontario and 7 in Huronia District.

Site Region
An area of land within which the response of vegetation to the features of landform follows a consistent pattern. Each specific type of land (defined in terms of relief, soil texture, depth and drainage) within a specific site region has its characteristic plant succession. Three of Ontario's 13 site regions are found in southern Ontario and 2 of these occur in Huronia District.

Strategy
Planned actions or measures to achieve a desired end.

Target
A quantified end to be achieved or completed by a specific date.

Map 7

HURONIA DISTRICT

GENERAL RESOURCE AREAS

LEGEND

- Township Boundary
- County or Regional Boundary
- MNR District Boundary
- Area Boundary
- A — Area Code
- U — Urban and Urbanizing Boundary
- Area of the Proposed Niagara Escarpment Plan

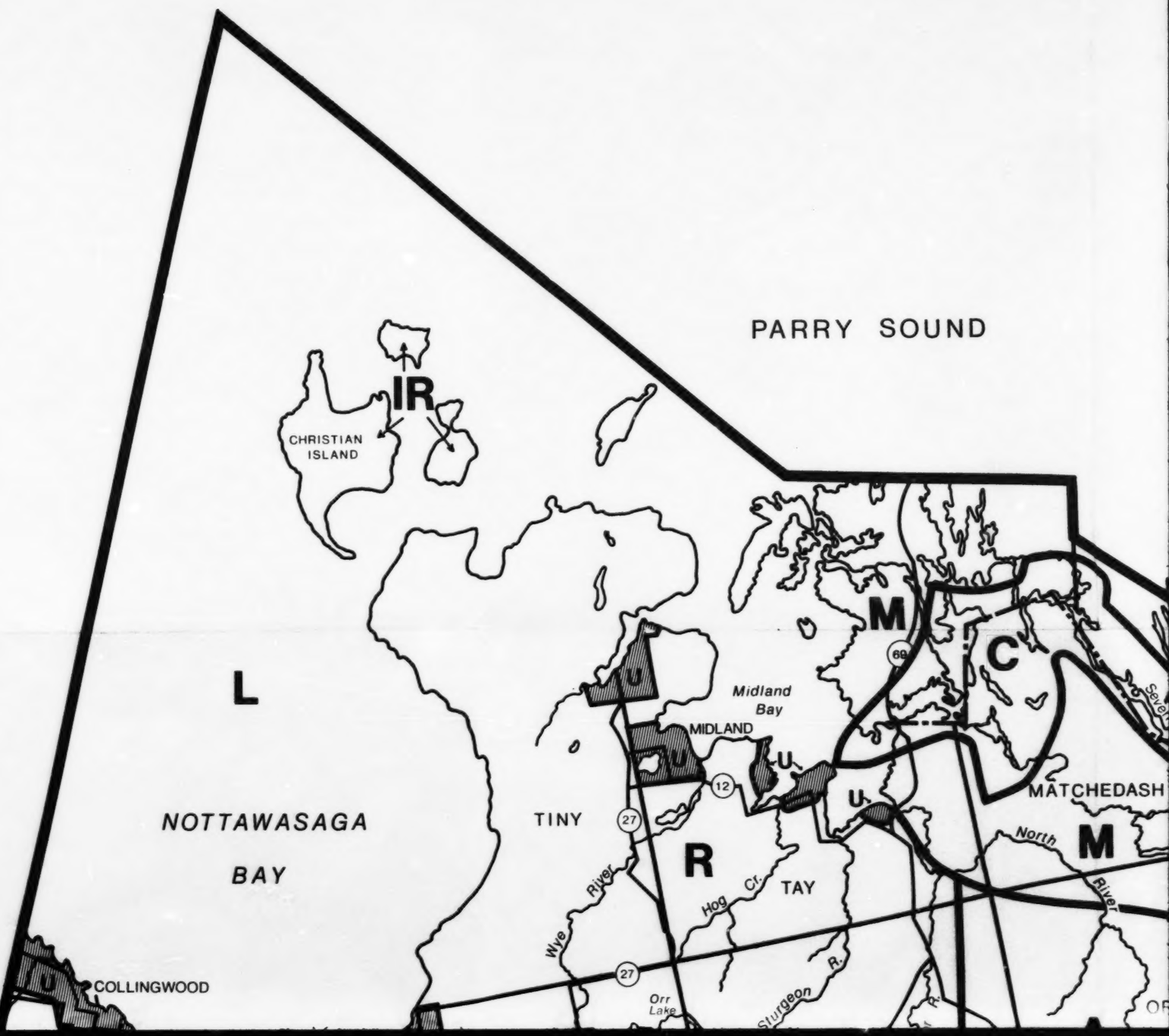
0 5 10 15 20 25 Kilometres

0 4 8 12 16 Miles

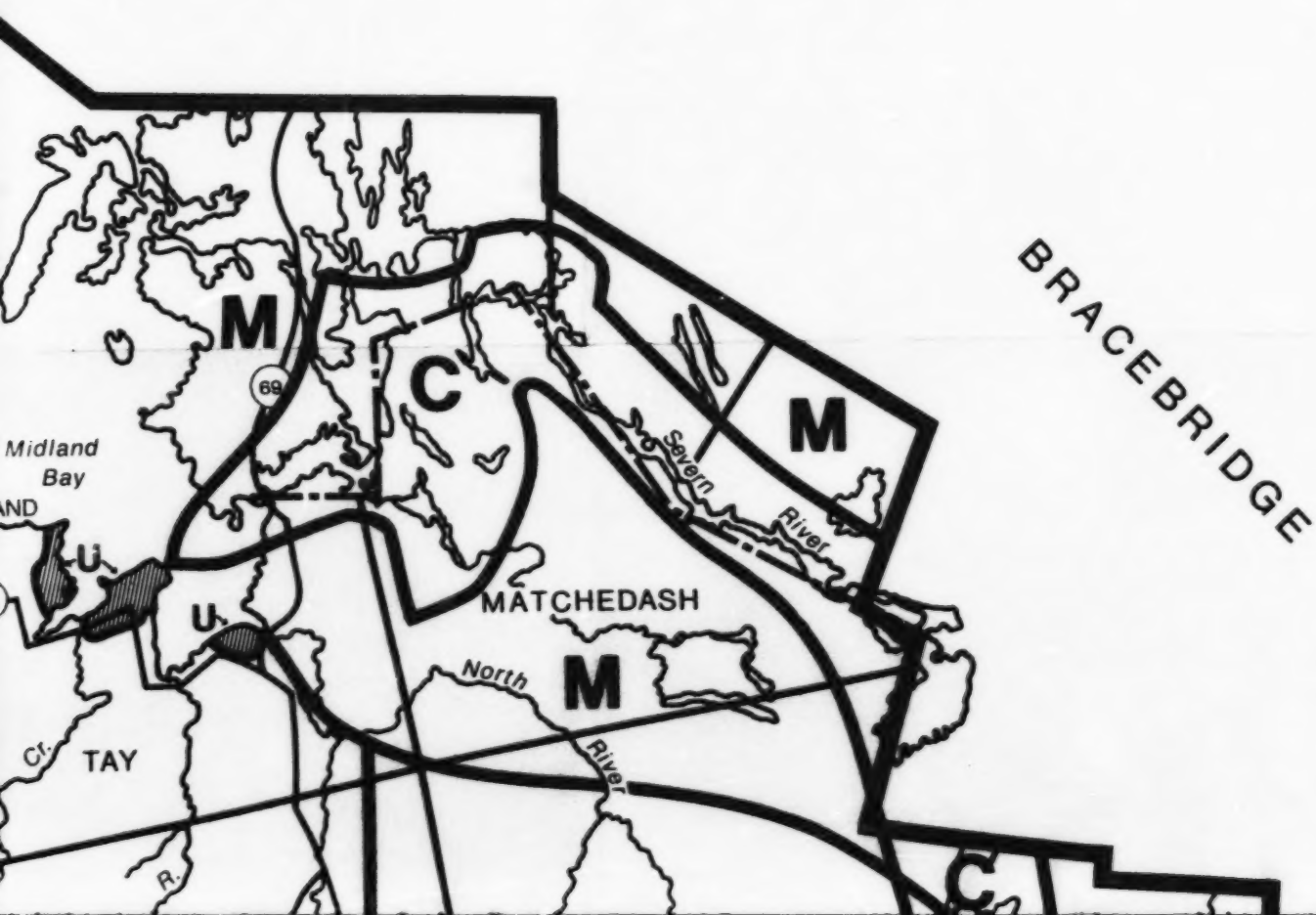
SCALE 1:250,000

N

Ontario
Ministry of
Natural
Resources



PARRY SOUND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BRACEBRIDGE
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N

Ontario

Ministry of Natural Resources

Hon. Alan W. Pope
Minister

W. T. Foster
Deputy Minister

OWEN SOUND

L

NOTTAWASAGA BAY

COLLINGWOOD

WASAGA BEACH

Pretty R.

NOTTAWASAGA

A

SUNNIDALE

Coates Cr.

Mad River

A

NE

A

MELANCTHON

MUR

TOSORONTIO

River

DUFFERIN

R

River

TINY

Midland Bay

MIDLAND

R

Wye River

Hog Cr.

TAY

Orr Lake

Sturgeon R.

MEDONTE

Coldwater R.

MATCHEDAS

North River

M

C

A

FLOS

Nottawasaga R.

SIMCOE

Willow Cr.

VESPRA

Little L

A

ORO

LAKE SIMCO

BARRIE

C

C.F.B BORDEN

Pine River

ESSA

A

INNISFILL

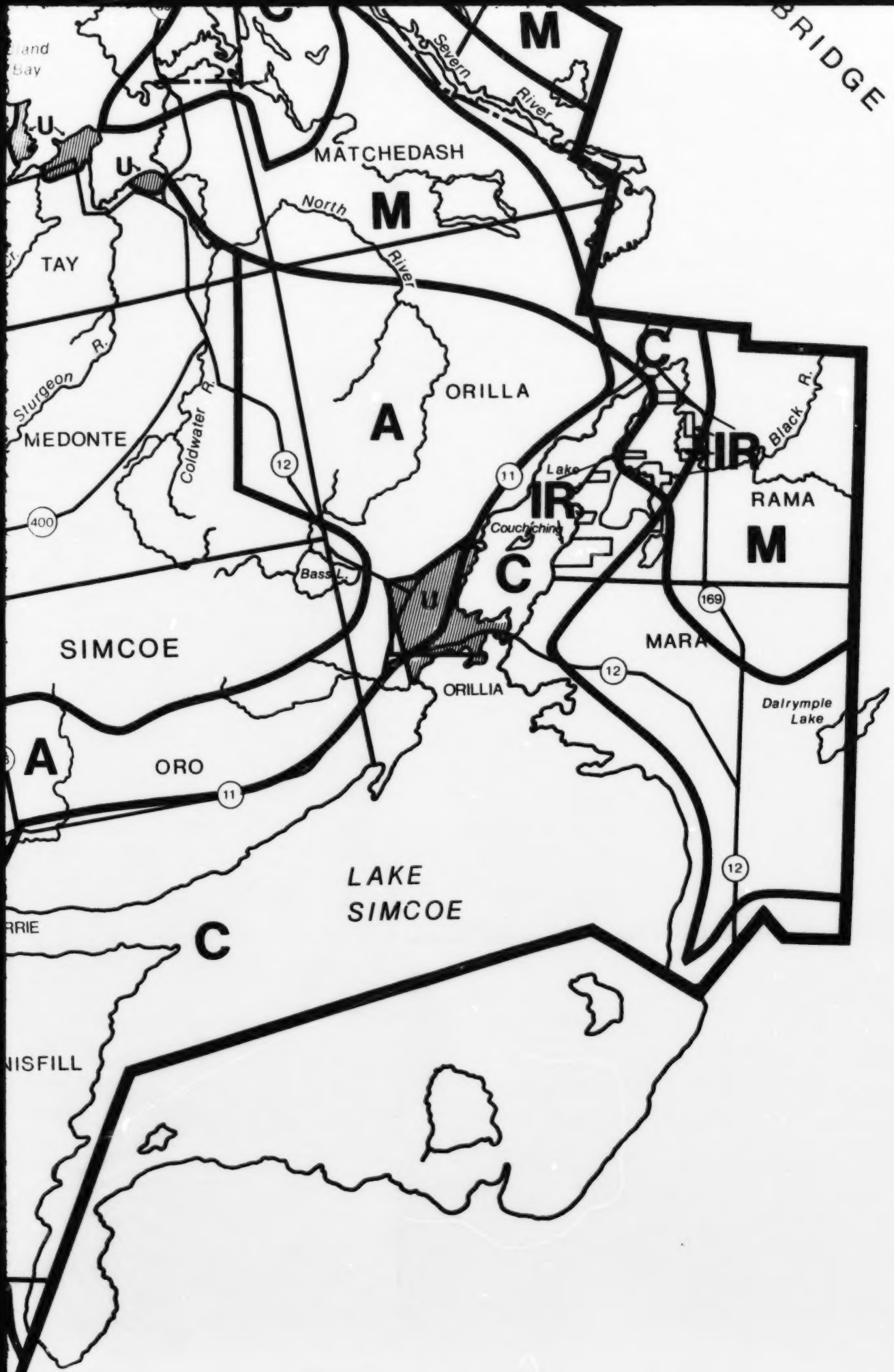
Cr.

WEST

Bass L.

U

69 12 27 92 24 26 91 400 93 11 90 10 89


BRIDGE
MINDEN
MATCHEDASH
TAY
MEDONTE
ORILLA
RAMA
SIMCOE
ORILLIA
MARA
ORO
LAKE
SIMCOE
Severn River
North River
Sturgeon R.
Coldwater R.
Black R.
Lake Couchiching
Bass L.
Dalrymple Lake
400
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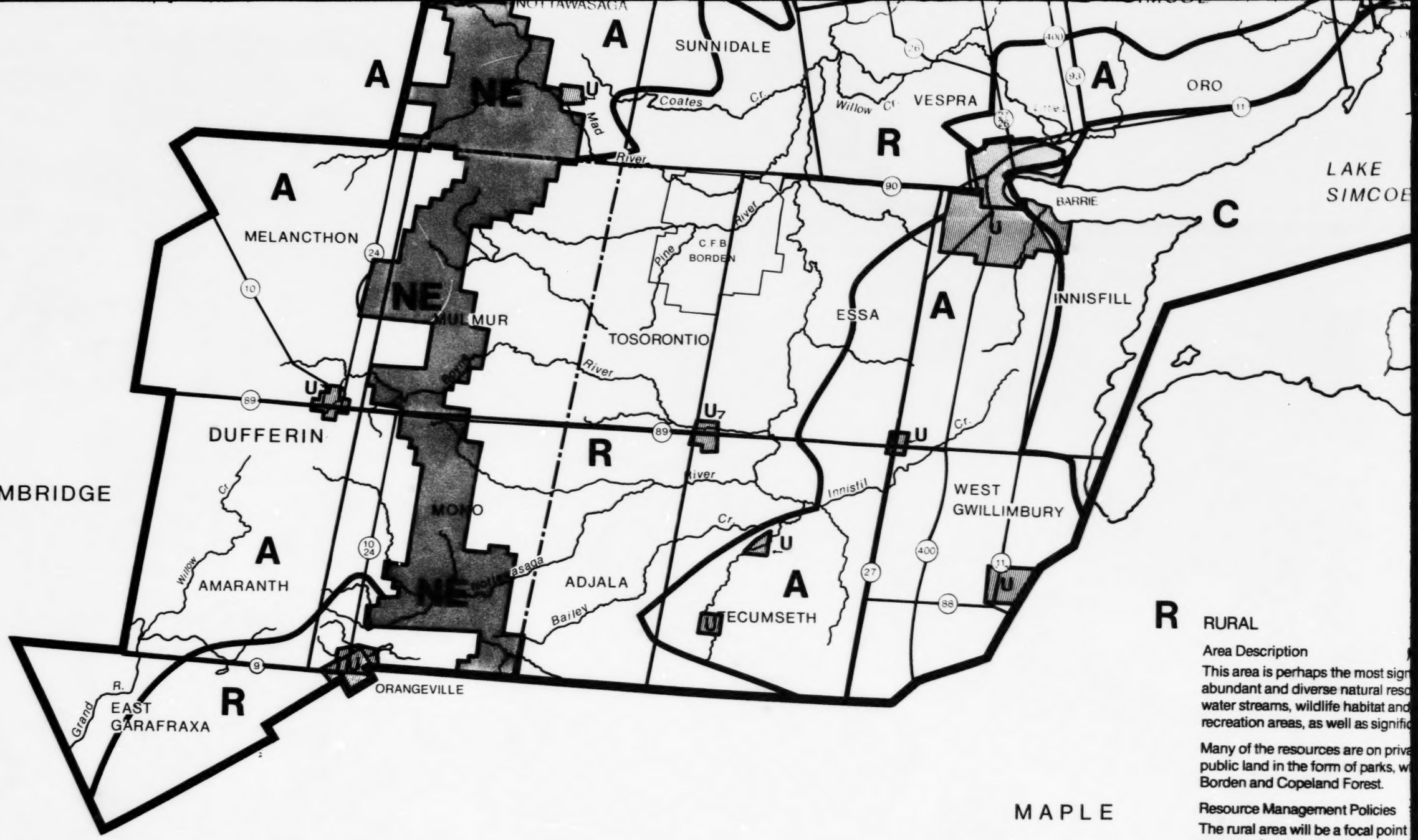


A AGRICULTURE

Area Description

The primary land use in these areas is agriculture. The area also includes natural resources such as wildlife habitat, cold water fisheries, mineral aggregate and forest management areas scattered throughout the area.

L WATER AREA OF GEORGIAN BAY

Area Description

This unit covers the water area of Georgian Bay. These waters are very important for general recreation such as boating and water skiing, and for the fish and wildlife

R RURAL

Area Description

This area is perhaps the most sign
abundant and diverse natural reso
water streams, wildlife habitat and
recreation areas, as well as signific

Many of the resources are on priva
public land in the form of parks, w
Borden and Copeland Forest.

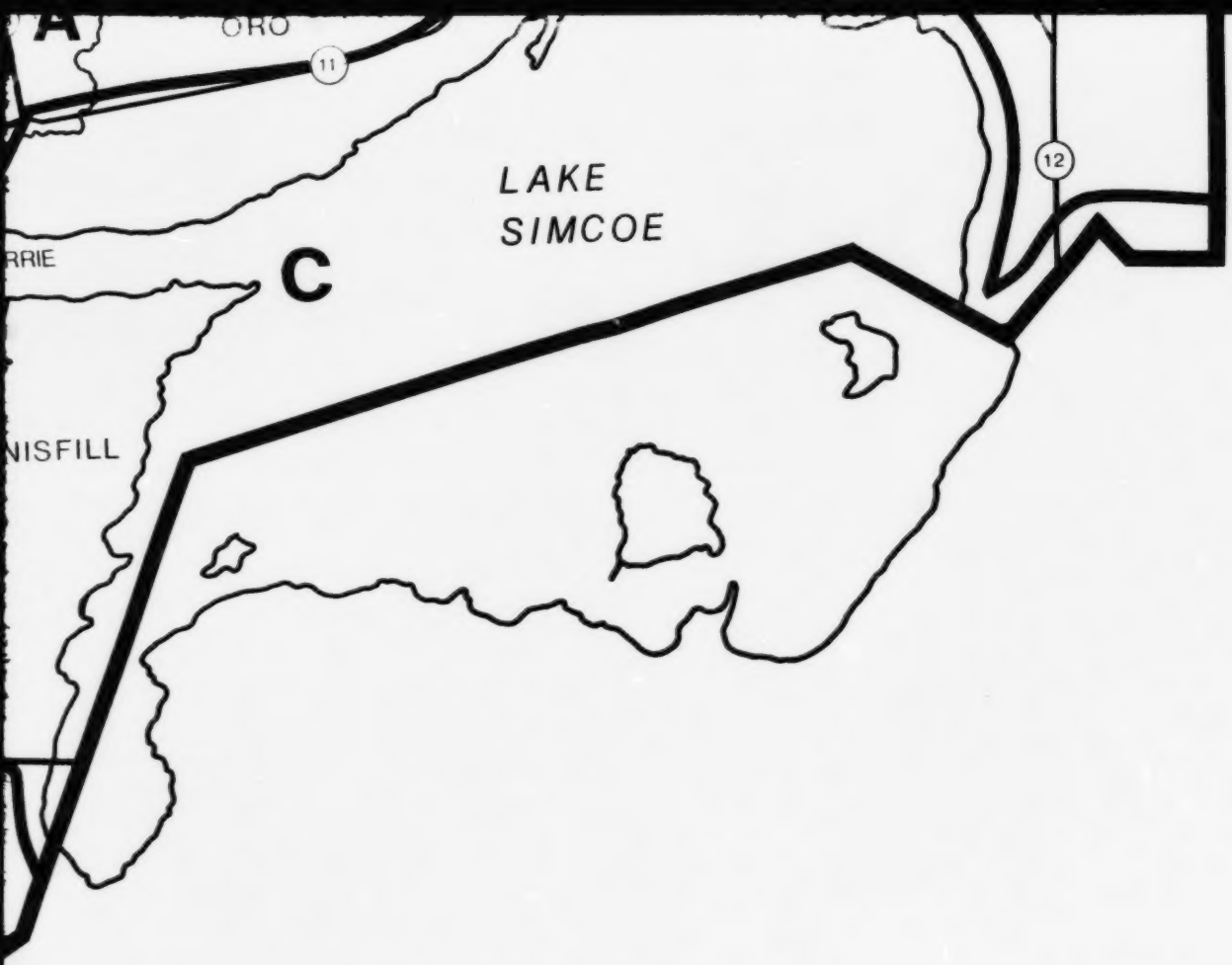
Resource Management Policies

The rural area will be a focal point
amount of natural resources in the
all programs, objectives and target
generally outlined for each progra

NE AREA OF THE PROPOSED N

Area Description

This unit covers the area included
This area is of great importance to
wildlife and fisheries habitat, miner
outdoor recreation and its signific



R RURAL

Area Description

This area is perhaps the most significant to ministry programs since it contains abundant and diverse natural resources. The area contains many significant cold water streams, wildlife habitat and management areas, provincial parks and recreation areas, as well as significant mineral and forestry resources.

Many of the resources are on private land, however, there is a significant amount of public land in the form of parks, wildlife management areas, county forests, Base Borden and Copeland Forest.

Resource Management Policies

The rural area will be a focal point for all ministry programs because of the large amount of natural resources in the area and their importance to the achievement of all programs, objectives and targets. The policies concerning this management are generally outlined for each program in this document.

NE AREA OF THE PROPOSED NIAGARA ESCARPMENT PLAN

Area Description

This unit covers the area included in the *Proposed Plan for the Niagara Escarpment.* This area is of great importance to the Ministry because of its valuable forest cover, wildlife and fisheries habitat, mineral aggregate potential, suitability for extensive outdoor recreation and its significant areas of natural and scientific interest. The ministry also has considerable landholdings in the escarpment area. These values are reflected to a large extent in the proposed escarpment plan.

Resource Management Policy

The escarpment will continue to be one of the most significant areas for the

A AGRICULTURE

Area Description

The primary land use in these areas is agriculture. The area also includes natural resources such as wildlife habitat, cold water fisheries, mineral aggregate and forest management areas scattered throughout the area.

Resource Management Policies

All ministry programs will be involved in resource management in these areas, but generally to a lesser degree than areas M or R because of the large amount of agricultural land.

C CANADA-ONTARIO RIDEAU, TRENT-SEVERN (CORTS) CORRIDOR

Area Description

This area is based on the boundary of the CORTS corridor. The area includes the Trent-Severn waterway and Lake Simcoe and Couchiching.

The extensive water base of the corridor provides a wide variety of recreation and resource production opportunities. There are two provincial parks, Mara and McRae, located in the area. The corridor is important to the fish and wildlife program for the sport and bait fisheries, waterfowl hunting and trapping.

Resource Management Policies

In 1982 a policy statement was jointly approved by the provincial and federal governments concerning the CORTS corridor. The ministry has the lead role in implementing 15 of the 48 CORTS policies and a support role in implementing 10 policies.

Specific management of the Lake Simcoe fisheries will be coordinated through the Lake Simcoe Fisheries Assessment Unit.

IR INDIAN RESERVE

This area includes the Rama and Christian Island Indian Reserves. Indian reserve lands were not considered in the resource analysis.

L WATER AREA OF GEORGIAN BAY

Area Description

This unit covers the water area of Georgian Bay. These waters are very important for general recreation such as boating and water skiing, and for the fish and wildlife programs because of the sport and commercial fisheries and waterfowl hunting.

Resource Management Policies

A high priority will continue to be assigned to the management of the fisheries resources in this area. Fisheries management will be coordinated through the Lake Huron Fisheries Management Committee. The priorities for fisheries management include the lake rehabilitation program and modernization of the commercial fisheries. The lake rehabilitation program involves the stocking of hybrid lake trout (splake). The modernization of the commercial fisheries involves changes to the licencing procedures and introducing quota catch management.

M MULTIPLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Area Description

This area is primarily Crown land. There is some marginal agricultural land (pasture) in Rama Township. The area is mostly forested with rough topography, many small lakes and swamps, and is the beginning of the Precambrian shield. The CORTS corridor runs through the middle of the area. The emphasis for resource management will be on forestry, fish and wildlife and recreation.

Resource Management Policy

The policies governing the resource use of this area will generally be identified in resource management plans such as the Crown Lands Forest Management plan. There will also be other Crown land management plans prepared in the future such as one for the former Matchedash park reserve. These management plans will provide the specific resource management policies for this area, however, they will be compatible with and follow the general policies of the *Huronia District Land Use Guidelines*, and provincial policies and procedures for Crown lands administration.

This area is perhaps the most sign
abundant and diverse natural reso
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recreation areas, as well as signific

Many of the resources are on priva
public land in the form of parks, wi
Borden and Copeland Forest.

Resource Management Policies

The rural area will be a focal point
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all programs, objectives and targe
generally outlined for each progra

AREA OF THE PROPOSED N

Area Description

This unit covers the area included
This area is of great importance to
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outdoor recreation and its signific
ministry also has considerable lan
are reflected to a large extent in th

Resource Management Policy

The escarpment will continue to b
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Escarpment plan. While the Niaga
will not undertake any actions tha
the plan is approved, the ministry
conformity with the plan.

U URBAN AND URBANIZING

Area Description

These are areas that are currently
may be developed within the next

Resource Management Policies

Urban development will severely l
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removed from the program strateg
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The ministry will encourage munic
in urban and urbanizing areas, hov
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The ministry will seek to ensure th
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Resource Management Policies

The rural area will be a focal point for all ministry programs because of the large amount of natural resources in the area and their importance to the achievement of all programs, objectives and targets. The policies concerning this management are generally outlined for each program in this document.

NE AREA OF THE PROPOSED NIAGARA ESCARPMENT PLAN

Area Description

This unit covers the area included in the *Proposed Plan for the Niagara Escarpment.* This area is of great importance to the Ministry because of its valuable forest cover, wildlife and fisheries habitat, mineral aggregate potential, suitability for extensive outdoor recreation and its significant areas of natural and scientific interest. The ministry also has considerable landholdings in the escarpment area. These values are reflected to a large extent in the proposed escarpment plan.

Resource Management Policy

The escarpment will continue to be one of the most significant areas for the ministry's management activities. Although this management will be directed at achieving Ministry objectives, it must also be done in the context of the Niagara Escarpment plan. While the Niagara Escarpment plan is being finalized, the ministry will not undertake any actions that would compromise the intent of the plan. Once the plan is approved, the ministry will ensure that its programs are carried out in conformity with the plan.

U URBAN AND URBANIZING

Area Description

These are areas that are currently urban or because of official plan designations, may be developed within the next 20 years.

Resource Management Policies

Urban development will severely limit the potential for resource management in this area. Mineral and forestry resources in urban and urbanizing areas have been removed from the program strategy maps because these areas cannot be considered to have potential for resource management or eventual extraction.

The ministry will encourage municipalities to protect the fish and wildlife resources in urban and urbanizing areas, however, the ministry will not normally undertake intensive management of these resources.

The ministry will seek to ensure that natural hazards such as flooding and erosion are considered in new urban development.

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL